The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVI. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1843. No. 2022.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS: *For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.*

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, *for the District of Yass;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook and Merton;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if they wish to take the paper in future, they must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

MORETON BAY.

THE *JAMES WATT*, steamer, will leave Sydney for Brisbane Town on *Friday* next, 10th November, at five o'clock afternoon. Shippers are requested to send their goods to the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf before three o'clock on the day of sailing; and the names of passengers should be given in at the Office on Thursday, 9th current, by twelve o'clock, for clearance at the Water Police Office.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Sydney, November 3.
Fares and freights to be paid at the Wharf, before leaving. 6186

FOR LAUNCESTON AND PORT PHILLIP,
IF ENCOURAGEMENT OFFERS WILL CALL AT TWOFOLD BAY.

THE *CORSAIR* steamer, John Taggart, master, will start from the Gas Company's Wharf, for the above ports, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at ... reduced fares. This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers; she will also carry cattle on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, or to Mr. Bennett, on the wharf.
Gas Company's Wharf, Nov. 3. 6171

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE well-known fast-sailing barque *ISABELLA ANNE*, Captain Board, will positively sail for the above place on Thursday next. For freight or passage, apply to the commander, on board, or to

G. THORNTON, Custom House.
... Cabin Passage, Five Guineas.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

To sail on the 9th instant.

THE PACKET - BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*, A1, 106 tons, Captain D. G. Munro. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to

J. B. METCALFE.
November 6. 6224

FOR VALPARAISO.
(To sail in fourteen days.)

THE fine fast-sailing teak-built packet brig *REGIA*, W. H. Moore, master, 120 tons burthen. This vessel has good height between decks, and is fitted up expressly for passengers. As the number of passengers is limited, early application is necessary. For cabin or steerage passage, or other particulars, apply to J. G. Raphael, shipping agent, Lower George-street, or to Captain Oppenheim, on board the ship *Persian*, Cambell's Wharf. 6116

FOR SINGAPORE,
(Touching at Port Phillip, Adelaide, King George's Sound, and Swan River, if sufficient freight should offer).

THE A1 BARQUE *PREMIER*, W. Brownrigg, commander, will positively sail on the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, of Campbell's Wharf. 6384

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.
FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,
(And will, should inducement offer, call at South Australia, King George's Sound, or Swan River).

THE fine teak-built BRIG *SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL*, A. W. Barclay, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, of Campbell's Wharf. 6318

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.
If sufficient inducement offers.

THE fine A1 Bristol-built ship *GONDOLIER*, 437 tons register, Hamilton Oliver, commander. This vessel has great height between decks, and is well adapted for the conveyance of horses. For freight or passage apply to Captain Oliver, on board, or to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street, November 2. 6122

A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO PROCEED FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

THE fine, fast-sailing, clipper schooner *ALLIGATOR*, 220 tons, A1, R. Cook, commander, will sail in fourteen days for the above port. Mechanics and labourers will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as the number of passengers is limited, and every possible care will be used for the comfort of both cabin and steerage passengers. Early application is necessary to secure passages by this vessel. Steerage passengers can either find themselves in provisions, or the captain will engage to do so. For further particulars apply to J. G. Raphael, Shipping Agent, Lower George-street, or to Captain Cook, on board. 6111

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT,
TO SAIL IN THREE WEEKS FROM THE PRESENT DATE,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque *ASIATIC*, 463 tons per register, G. Barlow, Commander. This vessel will be found a very eligible opportunity for the conveyance of horses, cattle or sheep, to the above settlement. Her accommodation for passengers are superior.

Terms—Steerage passage £10 10s. Horses, £5 for provender and fittings, payable in Sydney, for each horse shipped; or the shipper to have the option of providing the same at his own cost, and £15 payable at Hongkong on such number as are safely delivered over the ship's side.

Application for freight or passage to be made to the Captain, on board; or to

THACKER, MASON AND CO.
Fort-street, October 24. 5741

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL AT HUNTER RIVER.

BARQUE *FANNY*.—Mr. E. Sparke, Jun., will receive any wool intended for this vessel, at his stores, at HEXHAM, and forward the same to the steamers free of expense, the shippers only paying freight to Sydney. The ship has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail the first week in December. 5731

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
A REGULAR TRADER.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE NEW BARQUE *STANDERINGS*, A1 twelve years, 271 tons, G. Woodcock, commander, having all her dead weight on board, is now ready to receive wool, and will be one of the first ships of the season. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; to

CHARLES APPLETON AND CO.; or to R. GRAHAM,
5619 Jamison-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
(For light Freight and Passengers only.)

THE fine clipper BARQUE *FORTITUDE*, A1 twelve years, 252 tons, George Arbuthnot, commander,—has the whole of her dead weight on board, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage *(cabin or steerage)*, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE.
November 6. 6216

FOR LONDON,
TO SAIL ON THE 10TH DECEMBER,

THE new British-built Barque *CONSTANT*, 535 tons, John Hemery, Commander, has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
Sydney, October 17, 1843. 4245

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON THE 23RD DECEMBER,

THE fine fast-sailing Ship *WILSONS*, Burthen 565 tons, P. Hourston, commander, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will sail on the 23rd December. For freight or passage, both for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
5203 King-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
TO SAIL IN ALL DECEMBER.

THE *SARAH SCOTT*, 400 tons, Captain Black. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.,
5064 Jamison street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing barque *HONDURAS*, A. 1, burthen 392 tons, John Hall, Commander, will commence loading for London in a few days, and having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. Application for freight or passage, to be made to the Master, on board, or to Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. 6131

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing Clyde-built barque *JEAN*, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will be ready to take in wool in a few days, and will meet with early despatch. Application for freight and passage, having excellent accommodations, to be made to Captain Robert Towns; or, to

5591 WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.

FOR SALE.

THE FINE BARQUE *GIRAFFE*, 260 tons register, as she now lies off Moore's Wharf, Darling Harbour. This vessel is in first-rate condition, and has lately delivered a large cargo from Manila without damaging a single package, was sheathed with Muntz's patent metal, in London, in 1842. For particulars as to Stores and terms apply to

HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, August 26. 2888

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London, at two per cent.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

SYDNEY ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Institution will be held on Friday, the 19th January next, for the purpose of determining whether the business of Fire and Life Insurance shall be continued by this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. ROBINSON, Secretary
Sydney, October 14, 1843. 5288

REMOVAL OF MR. ARMSTRONG'S SHEEP-BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. ARMSTRONG having taken Bungarrabee, Mr. Charles Smith's estate, on the great Western Road, has removed his Sheep-boiling Establishment from St. John's Farm to that place, where he is prepared to conduct it on an enlarged scale.

TERMS.

For killing, boiling down, rendering the tallow, and putting it in casks in a marketable state, Ninepence each.

Fellmongering, woolsorting, &c., Threepence each.

After shearing, the skins will be dried and sent to Sydney.

Casks and wool bales at cost price.

The above includes carriage to Sydney, and commission, on sale, to a respectable Sydney broker.

The tallow hitherto manufactured by Mr. A. has been pronounced by competent judges to be of the best quality, and has produced the best prices hitherto obtained in the colony.

N.B.—No toll-gates from the Interior to Bungarrabee.

Application to be made to Mr. Armstrong; or to Mr. Wucherer, on the estate. 4931

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. STRUTT begs leave to inform her friends generally, that she has removed her establishment from 75, Pitt street, to Jamison-street, next to Mr. Thorne's, where she hopes to receive the same support she has hitherto received. Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with superior lodgings on moderate terms. 6320

REMOVAL.—The offices of the *Morning Herald* have been removed to premises in George-street, exactly opposite those recently occupied.
Sydney Morning Herald Office, October 4.

ALBION BREWERY.

THE Undersigned has to inform the public that they can be supplied with beer as heretofore.

R. THOMSON, Elizabeth-street South.
October 31. 6037

CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.

MESSRS. MORRIS and WELLING beg to inform the public that they have commenced running their coach at reduced fares, as follow:—

	s.	d.
From Camden to Sydney	8	6
" Appin to ditto	8	6
" Campbelltown to ditto ..	6	0
" Liverpool to ditto	4	0

BOOKING OFFICES. — Camden Inn; Mr. Rixon's, Appin; Mr. Morris's, Campbelltown; Mr. R. Welling's, Liverpool; Mr. Loveridge's, Parramatta; and the Commercial Wharf, Sydney.

The coach leaves Campbelltown at Four o'clock, a.m., Sundays excepted, arriving in Parramatta in time for the seven o'clock steamboat, the *Emu*, which arrives in Sydney at half-past eight.

Passengers to leave Sydney by the five o'clock steamer, on their return to Liverpool, Campbelltown, &c.

Campbelltown, November 3. 6209

RE-OPENED BY JAMES FLETCHER.

THE well-known Old Established Temperance Coffee Rooms and Eating-House, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts, where every article in the above line may be obtained on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms, from six o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock at night, the present proprietor being fully determined to do business upon a principle which will ensure unto him a lasting connection.

The Beds and Bedding are entirely new.
A large room to let for the use of societies.
Board and lodgings moderate. 4779

TO THE EPICURES OF SYDNEY.

AN immense GREEN TURTLE, weighing three hundred pounds, caught at Jervis Bay, will be dressed This Day, November 7th, (and will be ready at eleven o'clock) at

J. FIELDING'S CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT,
Next door to the Victoria Theatre.

J. Fielding wishing to give his Friends and Customers an opportunity of having a plate of REAL TURTLE SOUP, has reduced the price to 1s. 6d. a plate, or 5s. a quart, early application is therefore necessary, as he's afraid if the Corporation gets a scent of it they will have it all. 6191

GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE—SELLING OFF.

JOHN G. COHEN is disposing of the whole of the Stock of the late firm of John Cohen and Co., at prices far below manufacturers' rates, for the purpose of immediately closing the business.

Splendid china, tea, coffee, and toilet services; handsome dinner services, and every article in earthenware. A great variety of cut glass decanters, wines, tumblers, &c., &c.

Up-country dealers and storekeepers liberally treated with, and all goods packed free of expense.

63, George street, oposite the Market Pump.

TO STOREKEEPERS, DRAPERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT begs to inform the above that he has always on sale, by private contract or public auction, all descriptions of PLAIN and FANCY SOFT GOODS, at prices to meet the depressed state of the times, which will be sold for cash only on delivery.

George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales Sydney. November 1. 6099

TO SHIPPERS OF LIVE STOCK.

THE undersigned has just received from the Hunter River a prime lot of Lucerne Hay, suitable for any description of stock on board ship. The great advantage of Lucerne Hay—that it requires very little water while using, and that it keeps the stock in good condition.

Oaten Hay, Maize, (2s. per bushel in quantities of twenty bushels), Bran, &c.; also, a quantity of inferior hay for litter, to be sold cheap.

HENRY FERRIS, Commission Agent.
York-street. 5956

TARAGONA WINE.

TWENTY hogsheads Taragona Wine, superior quality, at £6 per hogshead, cash, on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA,
6289 Queen-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS, SETTLERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

MRS. FOLK begs to inform the above that she has for sale the undermentioned goods, just landed and in excellent condition, which are of a description superior to any ever brought to this colony, and particularly deserving the notice of those requiring the same, being selected and purchased for cash, by Mr. S. Folk from the first houses in London. Mrs. F. recommends the undermentioned articles, all of which are of the best description, and will be found much lower than any other house in Sydney.

Ex *Honduras, Palestine*, and *Ituna*.

860 light quilting waistcoats
5000 pairs moleskin trousers
500 fancy satin waistcoats
200 toilinet ditto
250 pairs drab cassimere trousers
300 ditto blue and black ditto
500 pairs stout white mo'eskin trousers
200 superior blue jackets
30 dozen superior blue serge shirts
1000 ditto best regatta shirts
100 ditto superior white ditto
150 ditto boys' and youths' brown holland blouses
200 men's Oriental Taglioni coats
150 ditto llama ditto ditto
300 pairs fancy substitute trousers
200 ditto Grecian doeskin ditto
150 ditto cotton tweed ditto
200 dozen superior India-rubber braces
500 ditto ditto cotton web ditto
50 ditto best canvas trousers
200 pilot coats
150 very superior indigo coats
30 dozen best navy blue cloth caps

With a great variety of other goods worthy of inspection.

George-street, opposite Mr. S. Lyons's Mart. 2613

REAL BARGAINS.

PREVIOUS to great alterations that the undersigned are about making in their Establishment they have re-marked the whole of their Stock of Drapery and Silk Goods, which will be ready for inspection this day.

JONATHAN THORP AND CO.
N. B.—The Terms are Cash only, and no abatement. 6260

MUST BE SOLD OFF IN ONE MONTH,
FOR CASH,

THE extensive Stock of DRAPERY, Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c., belonging to WILSON, COSER, AND HENDERSON, Trafalgar House, (opposite Peek and Campbell's,) No. 4, George street, Sydney. 6212

TO TAILORS.

ON SALE by the Undersigned—
Shrunk white drills
Ditto ditto military ditto
Ditto ditto military and bleached ducks
Ditto brown drills
Patent cashmere for summer coats
Cashmeretts for ditto
Doeskin of a beautiful light fabric for summer wear
West of England cloths, in all colours
Silk serges
Black and buff casban, Silesias, &c.

D. JONES AND CO.
George Street, October 24. 5745

EX "PALESTINE," "HONDURAS," AND "ITUNA."

THE Undersigned have received about two hundred packages of soft manufactured goods, comprising a great variety of useful and seasonable articles in printed muslins and cottons, de laines, orientals, new fabrics for ladies, dresses, check muslins and jacconets, nainsooks' mulls, &c. Hosiery and gloves, haberdashery, millinery, ribbons, and about two thousand three hundred pieces of long cloth shirting, worth the attention of purchasers.

DAVID JONES AND CO.

NOW LANDING, ex *HEREFORD* and *ITUNA*: Kitchen Ranges, black, bright, and bronze Register and Parlour Grates, Iron Guttering and Piping of sizes, Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, and Zinc nails, BY Sickles, Scythes, and Baker's patent Mangles, complete; at

L. IREDALE'S,
6031 67, George-street.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

THE undersigned having just received a very large quantity of fine healthy leeches, from the interior, will supply them at threepence each, or two shillings and sixpence per dozen, to meet the depressed state of the times.

C. M. PENNY,
Chemist and Druggist, George-street,
6272 Near Bridge-street, Sydney.

A SAVING TO THE PUBLIC.
AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S CITY MART, GEORGE-STREET.

THE best Hysonskin Tea, growth of 1843, £4 10s. per chest
Superior Pouchong and Congou kind, in boxes 28 lbs., 21s. each, warranted
Ration Green Tea, 42 lbs. in the box, £1 10s. each, warranted
Best London Loaf Sugar, at 4d. per lb., in any quantity
Siam White Sugar, 2½d. per lb.
Domestic Sugar, 1½d. per lb.
Prime English Pine Apple Cheese, 9d. per lb.
Good Hams, from 4½d. per lb.
Westphalia Hams, 6d per lb.
Fine York Hams, 8½d. per lb.
Best Patna Rice, 1½d. per lb., by the bag
Best Mustard and Pickles, 10s. per dozen
Sperm Candles, by the box, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Dunbar's Ale and Porter, 10s. per dozen
Manila Cigars, 35s. per 1000
Port and Sherry Wine, 15s. per dozen, warranted
American Negrohead Tobacco, 2s. 9d. per lb.
Best Colonial Tobacco, 1s. 3d. per lb.

OILS AND PAINTS.

Best Black Oil, at 2s. 3d. per gallon
Best London White Lead, at 30s. per cwt.
Paints, of colours, at 30s, per cwt.
With a great variety of other goods equally low.

I. S. recommends the above articles, all of which are of the best description, and will be found much lower in price than at any other house in Sydney. 6141

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co, FISHER AND CO.
November 6. 6 26

WEST INDIA RUM.

ON SALE, at the warehouse of the undersigned, West India Rum, in puncheons, hogsheads, and barrels, of various strengths, and first-rate qualities, which will be sold at reduced prices, and in any quantity not less than a cask,—to close accounts.

HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf October 28. 5022

FOR SALE, EX "HONDURAS."

DUNBAR'S ALE AND STOUT in three dozen casks, at 10s. per dozen, by the single cask. J. B. METCALFE.
November 3. 6137

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.

THE Gas Company have reduced the price of Coke, during the summer months, as follows:—

COKE, delivered at the Works, 16s. per chaldron of thirty-six bushels.

BREEZE, or small Coke 6s. per chaldron.

_ For delivery at the purchaser's door, cart hire will be charged only at the contract price paid by the Company.

A liberal allowance made to manufacturers, and others taking large quantities.

COAL TAR, 15s. per barrel; or 1s. per single gallon.

REFUSE LIME, 6d. per bushel.

Gas Works, September 30. 4576

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND WHEAT.

FOR SALE, 561 sacks of white Lammas and 90 sacks velvet. The owner of this valuable cargo challenges any party in this colony to produce its equal, it having been grown on one farm, whose spirited proprietor spared no expense in its culture. Application to be made to the owner, Mr. R. A. Howard, or his agent, Mr. Garrick, King street West, where samples, and all requisite information may be obtained. Samples, for the convenience of parties, at Mr. T. Holmes's, and at the *Herald* Office.

November 6. 6206

ON Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned, the following Teas, imported by them ex

TRINIDAD and *DAWSON*,

Hysonskin and Congou, in chests and half-chests; Pouchong, Pekoe, Hyson, and Gunpowder, in boxes.

Good ration sugar, and bright grocers' sugars of various qualities and importations.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
5856 Fort-street.

JUST LANDED, and ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, for cash only—

One thousand prime York hams
Three hundred sides English bacon.

The above are particularly recommended to private families, as they will on inspection be found of a very superior description.

JOHN STIRLING,
6322 Lower George-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES and COMMERCIAL BANK SHARES will be taken in payment for the undermentioned properties.

ALL that piece or parcel of Land situate, lying, and being in the county of Northumberland, and containing about one hundred and sixty-two acres, one rood, and twenty perches, near the TUGGERAH BEACH LAKE.

About five hundred and sixty four acres six perches of the MIDWAY ESTATE, near Wyse.

Fifty-eight allotments at PADDINGTON, nearly opposite the new Military Barracks.

Two half-acre allotments at HINTON, water-side frontage.

Four Verandah Cottages at CAMPBELLTOWN, corner of Lindsay and Lithgow streets

Four acres three roods at VAUCLUSE, having frontage to both the old and new South Head Roads.

One hundred and forty acres at PENNANT HILLS, adjoining Mr. Mobbs's Orchard, about three miles from Parramatta.

Brig *Hind*, now lying off Mr. Jones's Wharf, Miller's Point.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. Samuel Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 6173

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, several pieces of Land at Woolloomooloo, of various dimensions, and situated between the present residence of the Bishop of Australia and Woolloomooloo Bay. For particulars apply at the offices of

CARR, ROGERS, AND OWEN.
Sydney, November 4. 6156

MARES.

TWENTY very powerful Mares will arrive in the course of the week, at Armstrong's Repository. They are a choice selection from the stud of one of the most sporting men in the colony, who is allowed be one of the best judges of horse flesh.

One day's notice will be given of their sale by auction. 6054

FOR SALE, two hundred head of quiet Cattle, depasturing on one of the best runs in the Colony, where they may remain for eighteen months on liberal terms; most of the Cows are milkers. Also some valuable Horses to be sold separately. For further particulars apply to

S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,
5169 Bank-court, King-street.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street, Church-hill

THE Undersigned will purchase for Cash, or make advances on Wool of the ensuing clip consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Maguire, Jardine, and Co. THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
6027 Fort-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, carrying on business under the firm of W. R. Richardson and Co., hereby give notice that they have mutually dissolved partnership, this 31st day of October, 1843, and all outstanding debts to be received by Mr. W. R. Richardson.

JOHN GEO. RICHARDSON,
W. R. RICHARDSON.
Witness—T. ASPINWALL. 6211

IN THE ESTATE OF W. BARNETT, GROCER, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE Provisional Trustees in the above Estate request the creditors will meet them at Mr. William Barnett's house, in George-street, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of deciding whether it would be more beneficial to close the Estate at once, or to continue it on for a short period.

JOHN MORRIS, Accountant to the Estate.
Pitt-street, November 6. 6390

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the undersigned are requested to present them at the office of Robert Johnston, Esq., solicitor, Windsor, where arrangements will be made for their liquidation; and all persons are cautioned against giving credit to any person *whatsoever* on my account, either by a *produced* written order or otherwise.

J. R. ROUSE.
Guntawong, near Mudgee, October 25. 6279

ALL parties having claims against Major W. Hunter are requested to send them in to the office of Messrs. Ramsay, Young, and Co., without delay.

Hunter-street, November 2. 6217

PRIVATE ROAD ONLY.

THE injury caused by loaded drays and carts to the property of Mr. John Blaxland, at Hunter's Hill, being to such an extent, that he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his said lands after the first of December next; those found trespassing after that date will be dealt with according to law. The Great North Road, leading through the Common, is open to the public. 6019

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN NICOL having, by advertisement in Tuesday morning's *Herald* stated, that there existed a partnership between himself and Mr. Tindall, my husband, under a deed now in existence, I hereby give notice to the public, that Mr. Nicol has no interest whatever in Mr. Tindall's stock, other than as superintendent; and that there is no deed or document in existence which constitutes Mr. Nicol a partner of Mr. Tindall, or a firm styled Tindall and Nicol.

The only document under which Mr. Nicol has any claim on Mr. Tindall's stock, is an agreement, of which the following is an abstract:—

"John Tindall agrees to sell John Nicol, one-third of certain sheep, cattle, &c., upon the following terms, viz:—Payment of £2000, the whole sum to be paid before said John Nicol shall be entitled to any property or interest in the stock. That until payment thereof, said John Nicol shall faithfully superintend the management of the said stock, on account of the said John Tindall, without any remuneration, except only one-third of the proceeds of the clip from the sheep. That until payment of the said £2,000, said John Nicol should pay interest at ten per cent. Provided that if the said John Nicol shall fail to pay the interest every year, or within thirty days after notice in writing from the said John Tindall, or his agent or solicitor, then it shall be lawful for the said John Tindall to declare the said agreement void."

Mr. Nicol has not paid one shilling of the principal or interest, and he has no authority, as superintendent, to dispose of stock, without the authority of my husband's attorneys.

MARY TINDALL.
Victoria Cottage, Bathurst, Oct. 19. 5650

NOTICE.—If Bernard Maguire does not call and pay the amount due to me for board and lodging, his things, left in my possession, will be sold by public auction, in seven days from this date to defray the same.

B. M'LAUGHLIN.
November 3. 618

NOTICE.—If Mr. John Forsyth does not pay, or cause to be paid, the amount due to me for Board and Lodging, &c., the Goods of his, left in my possession, will be sold by public auction, in seven days from the date hereof, to defray the same.

JAMES OLLIS, Clarence-street.
November 6. 6283

NOTICE is hereby given, that if Heinrick Boecking does not pay the sum he is indebted to me, the goods left in my possession by him will be sold in ten days from this date.

A. THOMAS,
6275 Castlereagh-street.

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned to scrutinize Cheques purporting to be drawn by Isaac Shepherd, on the Bank of New South Wales, as several forged cheques have been presented for payment.

ISAAC SHEPHERD.

Tenders for carpenters' work required; apply to Isaac Shepherd, Kissing Point.
Kissing Point, November 4. 6316

£200.

WANTED TO BORROW, the above sum, for a period of 2, 5, or 7 years, for which 12½ per cent will be given. The property being of the most valuable description, and security undeniable. For particulars apply to Alderman Allen, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street 6039

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

A PRACTICAL Man, fully competent to the keeping of a merchant's books by double entry, and if generally conversant with business will be preferred. His character must be unexceptionable. Apply by letter only A. F. W., at the *Herald* Office, with address, &c. 6194

HORSE FOUND.—A Grey Horse, aged, branded C on the right shoulder, fired in both hind fetlocks. Whoever claims the same can procure him by application to

GILL AND WHITE.
Bickham, Page's River, October 31. 6210

BOARD AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN of regular habits can be accommodated with the above, upon moderate terms, in a cottage pleasantly situated in Elizabeth-street, were there are no other boarders, two doors south of the Bazaar. 6277

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

IN order to meet the reduced income of single gentlemen, the above is now offered in a respectable family, with separate bedrooms, at 18s. per week; or, should two friends wish to occupy a large room together, they would be accommodated at 16s. The situation is pleasant, at the north end of the city. For cards of address apply at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. 5950

GOOD BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO BE LET, (in consequence of the office being removed immediately opposite, to more extensive premises) with immediate possession the premises lately occupied as the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. There is a three-roomed house well adapted for offices in front, and a long two-storied store with a back entrance from Harrington-street. For particulars apply to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. 4258

TO BE LET,

THOSE Stores in Pitt-street, adjoining the Union Bank, occupied by Messrs. Cook and Staddon. Enquire of

ROBERT BOURNE & CO.,
6 87 37, Pitt street.

COTTAGES TO LET.

TO LET, TWO COTTAGES in the best part of KENT-STREET, nearly opposite to Dr. Wallace's, with garden ground behind to each, and an excellent well of water.

ALSO,

STORAGE for 600 to 800 tons of merchandise in excellent dry Stores, free from vermin.

For particulars apply to

A. & S. LYONS.
Pitt street, November 6. 6138

TO LET, a commodious house in Bligh-street, containing ten rooms, two closets, two cellars, large kitchen, two horse stable, also an excellent well of water: lately occupied by Lieutenant Lugard. For address apply to

JAMES TURNER,
61.5 Fruiterer, King-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, one of those convenient family residences, lately in the occupation of the Misses Randall, situate in Castlereagh-street, near Park-street, containing nine spacious rooms, with detached kitchen, servants' room, stable, &c. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM PAWLEY,
5028 Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, two Houses, pleasantly situated in Liverpool street, near Lyons's Terrace.

One House and Shop in Bridge-street, next Mr. Gravely.

5445 COOPER AND HOLT.

TO BE LET—A House in Lyons Terrace, Hyde Park, furnished or unfurnished, on very moderate terms, for the residue of a lease which will expire on the 30th June, 1846. Apply to Mr. Icely, 3, Lyons Terrace.
4th November, 1843. 6271

TO LET, a very desirable respectable residence near town, for a long or short period, in excellent order, with immediate possession. Apply to

W. S. DELOITTE. Miller's Point.
November 4. 6297

COTTAGES ON THE REDFERN ESTATE

TO LET, two Cottages (just completed), containing six rooms each, an outer kitchen, (stable and coach-house, if required), with a large garden, &c. Apply to J. Frederick Hilly, Surveyor, York-street. 7563

TO LET, five two-story, well finished, and convenient HOUSES, near the southern boundary, Surry Hills. To GOOD and PERMANENT tenants the rent will be moderate, apply at Mr. Thurlow's Office, or at the premises.
November 2. 6140

WINDSOR.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, YORK LODGE, a commodious family house, with garden, stabling, paddocks, &c., well known as the residence of the late Captain Brabyn. Rent very moderate. Apply at the Parsonage. 6110

SALES BY AUCTION.

CROCKERY.

R. FAWCETT will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 8th November, at half-past nine for ten precisely: Five crates and one cask, containing large cups and saucers, blue and printed edged plates, Dutch jugs, mugs, baking dishes, soup tureens, sauce boats, covered dishes and salad bowls, &c., &c.

Terms, Cash on delivery. 6323

NO RESERVE.
TO LACEMEN, DRAPERS, DEALERS, &c.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 8th November, at half past 9 for 10 precisely.

R, GP within diamond, 1.

One case containing—White bobbin-net, white Paris net, white silk patent stripes, black cotton Brussels nets, black silk Chantilly nets and veils, white lace shawls, and black silk squares. Terms—Cash. 6384

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 8th November, at half-past nine for ten precisely,

One case cambric prints
Two cases cotton and silk shawls
One case mousseline de laine dresses
One case printed jaconets
One British corahs
One bale linen ticks
One case white and gold reel cotton
One case white cotton braces
One case India-rubber ditto
One case llama handkerchiefs and shawls
One bale of flannels
One bale super and shirting calicoes
Two bales unbleached ditto
One bale regatta shirts
One case checked muslins
One case green, amber, and white lenos.
With a quantity of other soft goods.

Terms—Cash on delivery. 6385

DERWENT WHEAT.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Five hundred bushels of Derwent Wheat

The above is a first-rate sample, and will be sold to suit the wants of purchasers.

Terms, Cash. 6304

TO PUBLICANS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINES.
UNRESERVED.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia:

40 hogsheads first quality Tarragona wine
30 hogsheads } Marsala, "Woodhouse's"
50 quarter-casks } well known brand
30 quarter-casks sherry wine
2 pipes } Port wine
4 hogsheads }
81 quarter-casks }
10 cases London bottled port, 3 dozen each
12 ditto ditto sherry, 3 dozen each
15 cases champagne, 1 dozen each
31 baskets ditto, 1 dozen each
5 hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
5 puncheons B. P. rum, 9 O.P.

Terms of payment.—Under £30, cash; above that sum, by a cash deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of purchase on the fall of the hammer, and the residue within 30 days thereof, it being understood that no goods are to be removed until the full payment is completed. Thirty days' discount allowed, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on sums above £30, if paid within 48 hours of sale. 6305

GROCERIES, WINES, AND SPIRITS

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, without any reserve, THIS DAY, the 8th day of November instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Twenty bags fresh dates } now landing
Thirty boxes currants }
Fifty boxes bloom raisins }
Five bags almonds
Eighteen very prime cheeses, packed in zinc, and weighing about thirty pounds each
Five hogsheads Martell's finest brandy
Ten quarter-casks Maurier's ditto
Five hogsheads pale gin
Ten quarter casks Marsala, of the well-known Woodhouse brand.
Five cases excellent Hock, six dozen each.

The wines and spirits will be sold at twelve o'clock precisely.

Terms at sale. 4264

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

FROM Launceston, last night, having left the 3rd instant, the ship *Marmion*, 388 tons, Captain Gellard, with grain, &c. Passengers—Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Frost. Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—NONE.

COASTER INWARDS.

November 7.—*Endeavour*, 12, Horpin, from Brisbane Water, with 4000 feet timber.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 7.—*Resolution*, 49, M'Veigh, for the Richmond, in ballast; *Endeavour*, 12, Horpin, for Brisbane Water, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

November 7.—*Christina*, brig, Pearce, master, for Port Phillip; 12 chests congou, 33 chests hyson-skin, and 34 half-chests hyson-skin tea; 2 caroteels currants, 50 boxes fruit, 1 case sultanas, 7 puncheons rum, 2 casks barley, 1 case spices, 4 bags sago, 8 packages furniture, 1 quarter-cask sherry, 1 case snuff, 3 barrels resin, 20 boxes soap, 5 puncheons 10 hogsheads rum, 85 deals, 8 cases, 5 bales, 1 cask glassware, 1 keg olives, 25 bags sugar, 1 case looking glasses, 1 bale twine, 1 bale slops, 1 bundle swords, 100 bundles bags, 173 bags maize, 7 cases, 4 bales, 1 cask, 4 cases chairs, 2 bundles woolpacks, 10 bundles fruit, 1 case saddlery, 5 cases acids, 1 bale merchandise.

CLEARANCE.—For Port Phillip, the brig *Christina*, Captain Pearce, with sundries.

The *William* arrived at Launceston the 31st ultimo, and the *Skerne* on the 25th; the *Calypso* had also arrived. The *Henry*, from London, 11th June, arrived there on the 3rd instant. The *Shamrock* had not arrived when the *Marmion* left.

THE "WOODBRIDGE."—The following paragraph appears in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of July 3rd:—"From a correspondent. The *Woodbridge*, Dobson, on her passage to Manila for London, encountered a typhoon in the Chinese seas, and was twice struck by lighting, whereby the ship received much damage and became very leaky. In consideration of the meritorious conduct of Mr. Thomas Dobson, in bringing the *Woodbridge* safely to London afterwards, the underwriters have awarded him ten per cent. on the value of the ship and cargo."

The *George*, Mattinson, from the Manning, reports the arrival there of the *Jane*, on the 29th ultimo. The new schooner *William*, with 30,000 feet of cedar on board, belonging to Mr. Steel, was lying inside the bar, waiting an opportunity to come on to Sydney. A fine brig, of about 280 tons burthen, was building at Mr. Nicholson's yard, and was expected to be launched in about six weeks.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

November.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets.	HIGH WATER, morn	HIGH WATER, even.
8	WEDNESDAY	5 13	6 47	9 16	9 42

Last Quarter, Nov. 15, 37 m. past 12, noon.

NOTICE.

THE Accounts of this Office to end of the quarter, September 30, both in the City and the Country Districts, being delivered, it is respectfully requested that they be forthwith paid; as a cash system is intended to be strictly adhered to, all present demands will be sued for unless punctually discharged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

The Revolutionary article from the Despatch *is not at all suited for our columns.*

The Sydney Morning Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1843.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

A REPORT was very industriously circulated yesterday, that the London Directors of the Bank of Australasia had sent out peremptory instructions to their officers in Sydney to take immediate steps for winding up the affairs of the Bank with the least possible delay. Although we thought such a statement altogether incredible, it was so confidently asserted, that we felt it our duty to make enquiry in the proper quarter, and are authorised to give the report the most unqualified contradiction: there is no truth in it whatever. So far from the London Directors having any intention of winding up their affairs, they had made a call for an additional £150,000, payable in London on the 1st August.

UNEMPLOYED LABOUR.

THE first subject to be brought under the consideration of the Legislative Council to-day, is the petition from certain unemployed labourers, which was presented to the Council by Dr. LANG, on Tuesday last. That there are many persons in distress in consequence of their being unable to obtain employment in Sydney, is, unfortunately, beyond a doubt; although it is very evident that the amount of that distress has been very much exaggerated. The Legislative Council, we apprehend, has only three ways of assisting the petitioners: first, by a grant of money to be given as charity; secondly, by making work in the neighbourhood of Sydney, at which any person can obtain employment at a low rate of wages; and, thirdly, by assisting them to remove to places where their services are in demand, and where they will be sure to procure engagements. The last is the course which we think the Council should pursue. £1000 spent in this way would be a benefit, not only to the labourers themselves, but also to the districts to which they are sent. There is scarcely a district with which we have correspondence, where there is not a demand for labour in moderate quantities; Goulburn, Bathurst, the Upper Hunter, New England, Moreton Bay, are all calling out for labour, while in Sydney there is labour wanting employment. If anything is done in the matter, therefore, we apprehend the obvious duty of the Government is to send the labour to the districts where it is required. Should a sum of money be voted for this purpose, we hope the proprietors of steam and other vessels will deal liberally with the Government—that they will convey passengers at the lowest possible cost; and they should do this not only from patriotic motives, but, because by adding to the population of the districts to which they trade, they will be benefitting themselves. The example set by Mr. BOYD, who conveyed at his own expense upwards of one hundred and fifty persons to Twofold Bay, shows what the result of such a course will be; the whole of the persons so sent down obtained employment in a very few days, and did not appear to make any difference in the demand for labour; and if twice that number were sent down to-morrow, we have no doubt they would be engaged within a week. We hope the Council will take this view of the subject, nd whatever money is voted for that purpose will be cheerfully acceded to by the colonists; but if a grant is made in order to enable the Government to create work in Sydney, it will be viewed with considerable dissatisfaction, as a waste of public money,—nay worse than a waste, for it will be spent in encouraging persons to remain in Sydney, where their services are not wanted, in preference to going into the country, where there is a demand for their labour.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at half past three.

WATER POLICE.

Mr. WENTWORTH brought up the Report of the Water Police Act Amendment Bill Committee, and moved that it be received and printed.

The Report was received and ordered to be printed.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. BRADLEY presented a petition from the inhabitants of Goulburn, expressing their regret that the Council by their vote on a late occasion, had deprived them of the services of a Police Magistrate, and alleging that such an officer was absolutely necessary in order to the due administration of justice in the district, and praying that a sum might be placed on the Supplementary Estimates to meet the expense of the salary of a Police Magistrate for Goulburn for the ensuing year. Mr. Bradley bore testimony to the statement of the petitioners, and moved that the petition be read.

The petition was read, and was subsequently ordered to be received.

Mr. BRADLEY gave notice that he should move that this petition be taken into consideration on Friday next.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a similar petition from the inhabitants of Queanbeyan. In doing so, he stated that this petition was supplementary to one which had been presented some days ago by the honorable member for Murray, and the petitioners expressed their regret in this petition that the Council should, notwithstanding that there was before it a petition praying for the appointment of a Police Magistrate, have swept away the provision which the Government had proposed to make for the office. From the short time which could elapse before the day on which the whole subject would come under consideration, he would not be prepared with witnesses in support of the petition, and he was not therefore prepared to make any motion on it further than that it be read and received.

The petition was accordingly read and received.

MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY presented a return to an address agreed to on the motion of Dr. Thomson, member for Port Phillip, on the subject of the Melbourne Hospital.

Dr. NICHOLSON begged to enquire from the Colonial Secretary, whether it was the intention of the Government to place any sum on the supplementary estimates towards the support of the Hospital at Melbourne? He thought that the district had a right to ask for some assistance, as so much was given to similar institutions in the Sydney or middle district.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he could not give the hon. member a satisfactory answer. When the estimates for this establishment at Melbourne were under consideration, a suggestion was thrown out that a sum of money should be voted, provided that an equal sum were raised by private contributions in the district. But as the House had decided the other day, that the Governor was to have no official knowledge of their proceedings, except such as were officially communicated to him by the House, His Excellency could not of course act upon any such suggestion, and if the Council wished him to do any thing in the matter, it would be necessary to address him upon the subject.

THE WINDSOR PETITION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in the absence of the member for Camden, handed in a list of persons whom it was desired to have summoned as witnesses before the House for Friday next, and the Clerk of the Council was directed to write to them requesting their attendance.

SUGAR COMPANY.

Dr. NICHOLSON, in pursuance of notice of motion, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to impose a duty on manufactured sugar imported into this colony. Some short time ago, he had the honour to present to the House a petition upon the prayer of which this Bill was founded, and which petition fully set forth the circumstances out of which the necessity for the Bill arose; he would not therefore detain the House at present, but move for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that before the question was put, he wished to say a few words which might perhaps obviate the necessity of proceeding further with this measure. And first, for the information of the hon. member for Port Phillip and the House generally, he would state that the Government had now matured a measure for the establishment of a new tariff on an extended scale, and if the Council were prepared at this late period of the Session to go into that question, and if they adopted the tariff which would be proposed, it would render such a measure as that now proposed unnecessary; and it would, he thought, be more convenient to have one general measure than a substantive measure for every article, such as the Bill proposed in this instance. He should not oppose the measure now proposed at present; but if the honorable member were willing to postpone it until after the general measure had been brought in by the Colonial Secretary, he thought that the honorable member would agree with him that it would be necessary.

Dr. NICHOLSON said, he had no objection to fix the second reading for a distant day. The Bill might be read a first time, and placed on the paper; and then if the general measure to which the Colonial Secretary alluded, contained such provisions as would effect the object of the petitioners, the Bill would of course fall to the ground. He should now move that this Bill be read a first time.

The Bill was read.

Dr. NICHOLSON next moved that the Bill be printed, and read a second time on this day (yesterday) fortnight.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, he did not intend to oppose the printing of the Bill; but he did think that it would be a somewhat novel course to pursue to tax British manufacture, and while they were taxing British sugar they might as well turn too and tax all British manufactures together. If the petitioners did suffer hardship, as they complained, because a duty was imposed here on the raw material from which they manufactured their sugar, the most straightforward course would have been, to have petitioned to have that duty remitted, or allowed to them, in the shape of drawback, rather than come to the House and propose such an innovation as taxing British produce.

Dr. NICHOLSON said, that the petitioners would be fully satisfied if the duty was remitted in the way pointed out.

The COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS said, that if the duty was remitted to these sugar refiners, it must be remitted also to brewers, and all others who used sugar largely in their manufactures. Such persons had an equal claim with petitioners. And he (the Collector of Customs) perfectly agreed with the honorable and learned member for Sydney, that the Council might as well set to work and tax every article of British produce at once; but he did not think such a course would be very cordially approved at home.

Dr. NICHOLSON said, he thought that it would scarcely be contemplated by any one to tax all British produce; it was only where it was necessary for the protection of colonial manufactures that such a course would, in his opinion, ever be proposed.

The question was then put, that the Bill be read a second time on this day (yesterday) fortnight, and carried.

SYDNEY DISPENSARY BILL.

The first order of the day being for the second reading of the Sydney Dispensary Bill, the question was put and carried, that the Bill be read a second time; and the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, Mr. Elwin in the chair.

The only discussion which arose in going through the Bill in Committee was, as to the extent to which the Society should have power to hold lands. The provisions of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society's Bill, passed in 1840, were quoted; that Society having power only to hold such lands as were necessary for the building of houses required for the purposes of the Institution. It was suggested that the Bill should contain a provision that the income of the Institution should be limited to £2000 per annum; afterwards the clause was left out altogether. Several clauses of the Bill passed without observation, and some were added to the printed Bill.

The Rev. Dr. M'Garvie was called in, and handed to the Committee a copy of the laws of the Society. He stated that up to about four years ago the Society was supported altogether by private contributions, since then it had received Government assistance. There had been bequests made to the Society, and this Bill was necessary in order that they might be enabled to hold certain premises which were about to be given to them. The Society had found their funds sufficient of late, as they had taken measures to import their own medicines, and consequently were not at the expense they formerly were when supplied by contract. He was aware that in instances of very great distress had occurred recently, so bad that persons taking medicine and refusing hospital treatment, had to sleep in the bush, having no means of paying for a lodging; there were cases of abandoned women, who had brought disease on themselves by their own imprudence, and who for that reason were not admissible to the Benevolent Asylum. He was not aware that any application had been made to the Government by them; but he met with three or four cases of almost equal distress every week.

The Committee having gone through the whole Bill, the House resumed. The CHAIRMAN reported the Bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Tuesday next.

MONETARY CONFUSION.

Mr. WINDEYER moved for leave to bring in a Bill, founded upon the Report of the Monetary Confusion Committee. The Bill which he held in his hand was in strict accordance with that Report, and he should not, therefore, detain the House at present, as an opportunity would offer for any observations at the second reading. He would, therefore, simply move for leave.

Leave granted.

Mr. WINDEYER then presented the Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for Tuesday next.

COLONIAL DISTILLATION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, that His Excellency the Governor's Message, relative to the Colonial Distillation Laws, be considered.

The Message was read by the Clerk, at the table.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY then brought forward the Bill alluded to in the Message, namely, a Bill to amend and explain the laws relating to Distillers and Rectifiers in the Colony of New South Wales. The Colonial Secretary said, that he was in hopes that during this Session a measure of a much more extended nature on the subject of colonial distillation would have been introduced, and he still entertained that hope, as such a measure, as well as others, were in a forward state of preparation, and would be laid before the House in a few days. The objects of this Bill were, first, to prevent any materials being used in the process of rectification which would add to the quantity of alcohol contained in the spirits to be rectified, and making persons who acted in contravention of this clause liable to penalties for illicit distillation. The third clause of the Bill enacted, that rectifiers should not have on their premises any wine wort or other materials from which alcohol can be extracted, except spirits on which duty had been paid. The fifth clause provided, that the Governor might refuse to issue a license to a rectifier or distiller; the sixth, that the Governor might refuse a license when the permits were not conformable to law. There were other clauses prohibiting licenses to be issued to parties convicted of defrauding the revenue; and making it imperative on rectifiers to find sureties, as well as distillers. There were other provisions in the Bill, which would be entered into at greater length at the second reading. He would now move that the Bill be read a first time.

The Bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

The Message of His Excellency the Governor upon the Supplementary Estimate for 1843, was read upon the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, with a view to its being taken into consideration; but no remarks being offered, it was agreed to go into the discussion of the Estimate alluded to on Thursday next.

ESTIMATES FOR 1844.

The Council then resolved itself into Committee upon the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1844, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and the sum of £100 having been proposed by the same honorable member as the salary of the Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Melbourne,

Mr. WENTWORTH said, he should not oppose the present vote, inasmuch as the office was an old one; but he would hope that the Colonial Secretary would see the propriety of abiding by the principle which was laid down the other night, of retaining the old offices, and abolishing the new appointments.

The sum moved for was then voted.

The sum of £50 for the salary of the Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Geelong was also voted, without discussion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY then proposed a sum of £50 for the salary of the Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Portland, and in so doing remarked, that although this was a new appointment, the district in which the Court was held, was rising so rapidly into importance, as to render such an appointment necessary, independent of which a sufficient argument was furnished in favour of the continuance of this Court, by the fact of its paying its own expenses.

Mr. WENTWORTH objected to the allowance of the salary, on account of the appointment being a new one, and of the propriety, in his own opinion, of leaving the duties to be performed by the unpaid magistrates of the district.

Mr. THERRY suggested, that if the Commissioners in these districts were deprived of their salaries, they were entitled to retain the fees obtained from the suitors, which were far more considerable in amount than such salaries.

Mr. WINDEYER contended, that if such a power existed, in the event of these gentlemen being deprived of their salaries, they must, upon the same principle, possess that power even when in the receipt of such salaries.

Mr. THERRY said, that he was prevented by his present commission from receiving these fees, and all the gentlemen who possessed salaries were similarly situated; but if they were deprived of the salaries, such prohibition could not be enforced.

Mr. WENTWORTH could not perceive the existence of any power such as the honorable member seemed to imagine was contained in the law; but if it was so, it would be a very easy task to amend the Act, in order to compel the payment of the fees into the Colonial Treasury; and the sooner this was done the better.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that by the doctrine laid down by the honorable and learned member for Camden, the law might be suffered to exist unaltered, without creating any inconvenience: for even although the fees might be granted by the Act, they could with ease be withdrawn by the commission.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the motion; and after some further conversation the Council divided upon it, with the following result:—

For the motion 9
Against it 10

Majority against the motion 1

The sum of £150 was granted for the salary of the Registrar of the Court of Requests at Melbourne, and the sums of £30 each for the salaries of similar officers at Geelong and Portland.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY then proposed the sum of £150 for the salary of two bailiffs at Melbourne, at £75 each, explaining that each of those officers had been raised £5 during the last year.

Mr. WINDEYER thought, that as the fees attached to these offices were considerable, there was no reason for raising their salaries, and he would therefore propose that these salaries should be reduced to £70 each.

Upon the question being put to the vote, the amendment was carried.

A good deal of desultory discussion took place upon the next proposition, which was for the salary of £30 for an additional, or third bailiff, at Melbourne, but the motion for the allowance of the salary was ultimately negatived.

The sum of £50 was allotted for the salaries of the bailiffs at Portland and Geelong, at £25 each respectively, as was also the sum of £50 for the rent of an office, and £5 for incidental expenses, without any discussion of importance arising in either item.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he would next call the attention of the Committee to Estimate No. 1, relative to the Department of the Legislative Council which had been considered by a Committee upon the By-laws, and forwarded with a request that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to place the approved item upon the Estimates. This having been done, it would now be necessary to adopt the proposition; but, before doing so, he would propose to fill up two of the blanks which had been left in the Estimate in its former state. The first of these was for the purchase of books for the library, and he should propose to fill up the blank with £300, the sum voted in former years for that purpose. The second blank was for printing the Acts of Council, for which service he should propose that £200 should be voted. The gross amount of the Estimate, after filling up these blanks, was £8226 6s. 6d., and he should therefore move the adoption of that sum.

Mr WINDEYER expressed some surprise that the salary of the Clerk to the Council was charged wholly upon this Estimate, notwithstanding it had been affirmed by a special resolution of that body that the duties of Clerk to the Executive Council should be combined with this office, and a right consequently created of having a portion of this salary thrown upon the schedule.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY complained, that such a practice would be very inconvenient; but after some conversation upon this subject, it was agreed that it should be allowed to stand over, in order that he (the Colonial Secretary) might obtain further information respecting it.

The House then resumed its sitting, and the CHAIRMAN, having reported progress, obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Mr. WENTWORTH, in moving the second reading of the Friendly Societies' Bill, remarked, that although the measure was somewhat lengthy, its principles were so unobjectionable, and the usefulness of the class of societies it was intended to benefit so generally acknowledged, that he did not anticipate any opposition to it. The present Bill had been framed in strict accordance with the various English enactments existing for this purpose, and would therefore have the less need for alteration in its details. The two principal societies in this place of the description contemplated, were the Sydney Total Abstinence Benefit Society, and the Australian Union Benefit Society, both of which were in a prosperous condition: for the last balance in hand declared by the former, after payment of all demands, was £369 2s. 8d., and by the latter £500.

Mr. ELWIN, in seconding the motion, expressed his cordial concurrence in the testimony of the honorable mover, as to the great usefulness of these societies. Some inconvenience, however, had been felt (he remarked) by the aptitude of the members of these societies to make the amount of contributions too low to bear the scale of sick and infirm allowances generally determined upon; from which reason the funds had been found deficient, as the old members of the Society, who were the principal contributors to these funds, began by their advancement in years, to fall back frequently upon it for aid. This being the case, it frequently happened that the Society would dissolve, and divide the spoil among its then paying members; but such a system was obviously unjust, and required to be carefully avoided by fixing a due proportion in the first instance between the rate of contribution and of allowances. It was also of the highest importance, that the money of every society should be deposited in such a manner as to be free from the fluctuations and contingencies, inseparable from banks of-discount.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered, upon the motion of Mr. Wentworth, to be taken into consideration by a Committee of the whole Council, to-morrow (this day).

GOVERNOR'S SALARY BILL.

Mr. WINDEYER proposed that the Speaker should leave the Chair, and the Council should resolve itself into Committee, for the consideration of the Governor's Salary Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested, that it would not be advisable while so few Members were present to go into a matter of so much importance, more especially as from the position which it had occupied among the Orders of the Day, no person could have expected it to come on.

Mr. ELWIN and the COLONIAL SECRETARY were of a similar opinion.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that he should have no objection to an adjournment, so as to give the consideration of the Bill the precedence it then had, and enable it to come on the first thing on the following day.

After some further conversation,

Mr. BLAXLAND said, that as the opinion of a majority of the members appeared to be in favour of an adjournment, he would beg leave to make a proposition to that effect.

Mr. WINDEYER having seconded the motion, it was put and carried, and the Council adjourned (at eight o'clock,) until three this afternoon.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of James Adair, a second meeting: P. W. Plomer, £21 11s.; Brown and Co., £42 8s. 1d.; Kenworthy and Co., £42 10s.; John Byrne, £27 2s. 4½d.; Richard Candy, £64 8s. 5d.; W. Pendray, sen., £118 6s. 5d.

In the estate of John Hosking and Co., a first meeting: the Commercial Bank, £70 10s.; A. W. Young, (holding securities to the same amount), £2075; the estate of A. Foss, £18 18s. 3d.; Chambers and Holden, £250; Clark Irving, £380; Thomas Stubbs, £45.

In the estate of John Rostron, a second meeting: the estate of A. Foss, £3 18s.; Thomas Stubbs, (not admitted), £4 14s. 6d.; A. B. Smith and Co., £478 18s. 7d.; the Sydney Banking Company, £1930 10s. 7d.; the Bank of Australasia, £454 13s. 1d.; J. Lord, £5 16s. 7d.; James Wilson, £262 6s. 10d.; J. Dunlop, £460 13s. 8d.; Ramsay, Young, and Co., £206 5s.; Rowand, Macnab, and Co., £163 6s.; the Commercial Bank, £126 16s. 6d.; the Bank of New South Wales, £1459 15s. 2d.; J. Westmore, £14 10s. 10d. The meeting was then adjourned till Friday, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m.

In the estate of James Waller, a second meeting was held, but no claims proved.

In the estate of Joseph Raphael, an adjourned meeting: T. W. Smart, £126 18s. 4d.

In the estate of Emma Rowley, a special meeting: Thomas Smith and Co., £64 17s. 10d.; A. B. Smith and Co., £144 15s. 6d. The meeting was then adjourned till the 16th instant, at two o'clock.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Ousley Condell, a first meeting, at one o'clock.

William Matthews, an adjourned special meeting, at two.

R. and T. Coveny, a special meeting, for examination only, at eleven.

MEETINGS AT MAITLAND.—Arthur Rotton, a special meeting, at half-past ten o'clock. Thomas Inches, a first meeting, at ten.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

John Terry Hughes, an adjourned second meeting, at ten o'clock.

Ambrose Foss, a special meeting, at ten.

John Mackay, of the firm of Abercrombie and Co., a first meeting, at eleven.

NEW INSOLVENT.—The following schedule was filed yesterday:—John Cunningham, late of Illawarra, shipwright. Debts, £212 14s. 11d. Assets—personal property, £4 0s. 4d.; outstanding debts, £14 15s. Balance deficiency, £193 19s. 11d.

SCHEDULE FILED.—John Rostron, of Spring-street, Sydney, merchant, whose estate was sequestrated on the 21st ultimo on petition, filed his schedule yesterday. Debts, £15,558 7s. 7d. Assets—personal property, £3430 12s. 2d.; good debts, £7661 11s. 1d.; bad and doubtful debts, £5906 13s. 2d., at 2s. in the pound, £590 13s. 4d. Balance deficiency, £3875 11s.

SUPREME COURT RULES.

In the Supreme Court
of New South Wales.

Thursday, the 2nd day of November, 1843.

REGULÆ GENERALES.

1. The first *Gaol Delivery*, to be holden at Sydney, in the year now ensuing, will commence on Monday, the 15th day of January next.

2. The first *Term* will commence on Monday, the 29th of the said month of January, and end on Saturday, the 17th day of February.

3. Appeals in Equity, and from Port Phillip, will be set down on the Friday and Saturday preceeding such term.

4. The *Jury* Causes will be taken after the said First Term. *Assessor Causes* may be set down in the first and second weeks after such Term as at present. *Provided* that none shall be set down for Friday or Saturday, the 1st and 2nd days of March.

JAMES DOWLING, C. J.
W. W. BURTON,
ALFRED STEPHEN.

THE PORT PHILLIP PRESBYTERIANS.

WE have been requested to publish the following letter, having reference to the assertion made by Dr. Lang in the Legislative Council, that the Presbyterian Ministers at Port Phillip on hearing of the recent Secession from the Church of Scotland, had "renounced all support from the state, all connexion with the Church as appointed by the State:—

"*To the Editor of Port Phillip Patriot.*

"Sir,—In your 'Extraordinary' of Saturday last, which has been just brought to me, there is reported a discussion in the Legislative Council, in which my name is introduced in a way that to myself only appears extremely ridiculous, but which will probably cause astonishment among my friends.

"It would appear that on the 10th instant, Dr. Lang moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Presbyterian Church Act, on the ground that my reverend brethren in this province, and I, had renounced our salaries which we have been in the habit of receiving from the government, in consequence of the disruption which has taken place in the Church of Scotland! The following is the statement, ascribed to the honorable member:—'The tidings of the great change in Scotland had reached this city through Port Phillip, and the Presbyterian ministers of the province, five in number, had, through the excellent minister, at present in Melbourne, Mr. Forbes, come forward and identified themselves with and in the course pursued by Dr. Chalmers, and those others who had renounced all support from the State, all connexion with the Church as supported by the State. Sorry he was, that such an example as had been set by the Presbyterian clergymen of Port Phillip had not been followed elsewhere,' and so on.

"I will not enquire how far it was in good taste for Dr. Lang, considering the relation in which he stands to the Presbyterian Church in this colony, to interfere in her affairs, without reference to any of her members, nor whether it be consistent with the dignity of a legislator to take advantage of his position in Council to make unkind reflections on those who have opposed him in another scene; I can only notice his observations in so far as they affect myself. The whole of the learned member's statement is utterly unfounded and unwarranted—unfounded, in fact unwarranted by those whose names he has so strangely dragged before the legislature, and before the public. It is not the *fact* that the 'Presbyterian ministers in this province, five in number, &c. &c., have come forward and identified themselves with Dr. Chalmers,' and his friends, or 'renounced all claim to salaries accruing from the present state of the law.' There are many reasons for this. One is, that such a step as that imputed to us by Dr. Lang would have been an act of rebellion against the Synod of Australia, for which we feel all possible respect; and another is, that there is nothing in the change which has taken place in Scotland, that so alters our position as to affect the propriety of our receiving our salaries.

"I can account for this proceeding on the part of Dr. Lang, only by supposing that some person has amused himself by working on the credulity of the learned member, and sending him a fictitious account of the five Presbyterian ministers of this province coming forward and renouncing their salaries—unless, indeed, the whole affair be a fabrication of the newspapers. The only 'coming forward' that I can think of, has been in an article on the Disruption of the Church of Scotland, which I contributed to the *Gazette*. In that article my own views were plainly enough indicated to be in unison with those of Dr. Chalmers and his followers, as had long been well-known by my friends. But there was not a single word suggesting that my views were held by any others in this colony, not a single word to commit any one associated with me; nor a single word in reference to the course to be pursued by the Colonial Presbyterian Church in the circumstances. I understand better my position as a Presbyterian clergyman to present myself as the exponent of other men's sentiments without their authority, or be a party to any proceeding that would imply disrespect to our brethren in other parts of the colony, who are equally interested in this matter with the ministers at Port Phillip. I may now, however, state, that I have reason for believing that the sentiments entertained by me on the controversies which have agitated the Church of Scotland, are the sentiments of all the ministers in the Synod of Australia, with the exception at most of three or four, and that in the middle district there is as large a proportion of sympathizers with Dr. Chalmers and his friends as there is in Australia Felix.

"I must solicit your indulgence for a little longer, and request room for a remark or two respecting the bearing of the events which have taken place in Scotland, on the Colonial Presbyterian Church.

"It seems to be the opinion of some, that, since the Evangelical or High party have separated from the Scottish Establishment, because they regard as sinful the intrusion of ministers on reclaiming congregations, and will not submit to the dictation of the Civil Courts in things spiritual,—therefore those in this colony, who entertain the same sentiments, must, to be consistent, relinquish the advantages they enjoy under Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act.

"That there are no grounds for such a notion, I shall now endeavour to show in a few words.

"1. In the first place, it is to be remembered that the Presbyterian Church here is not established, if by an establishment be understood an institution invested with exclusive privileges. She is endowed, i. e., her ministers receive salaries from the State on certain conditions, and aid is given towards the building of churches, supplementary to subscriptions previously raised by the parties interested. These are all the advantages she derives from the State, and these are enjoyed in common with her, not only by the Episcopal Church, but to the fullest extent by the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans, and they may be enjoyed by any and every Christian sect that chooses to apply for them. In strict logical accuracy, the advantages we enjoy, are derived not from the circumstance that we are an off-shoot from one of the establishments of the empire, but from our connexion with a certain portion of the colonial population who have in the first instance raised a certain amount of funds.

"This circumstance, however, is of less importance than the one next to be mentioned.

"2. The Colonial Presbyterian Church is perfectly free from all the grievances, which so long depressed, and have at last rent asunder the Church of Scotland.

"We are exempt from patronage, that giant curse to the Church and land of our fathers. Our pastors have been all called by the people. In our present circumstances, and whilst we have to send to a distance for our ministers, there can be few elections in the usual sense of the term; but in no instance that I am aware of, has the pastoral relation been held as formed without an actual call from the Christian people. If anything of a different kind was even attempted, it was previous to the arrival of most of the present members of the Synod of Australia, in the colony, and under a regime that has long passed away, and may well be forgotten.

"We therefore can have no non-intrusion question. We need no Veto Act. Our spiritual independence has bitherto been uninvaded, and is, I believe, fully secured by the common law and by colonial enactment. The Government, whilst it endows, or partially endows, all sects, leaves each to manage its own internal affairs in its own way.

"3. The Colonial Presbyterian Church possesses within herself supreme and final jurisdiction.

"The Colonial Church Courts are the only judges of Colonial Church affairs; and the Synod of Australia is the Court of last resort for the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales.

"This is a fact not so generally known, nor so well understood, as it ought to be: it results, however, from one of the fundamental principles of our ecclesiastical system; and it has been fully declared by the Church here, and fully acknowledged by the Church of Scotland years ago.

"The fundamental principle to which I have referred is this: that all ministers are ecclesiastically equal, from which it follows that no one Presbyterian minister can have authority over another, except as member of a body, (say a Presbytery or a Synod,) of which that other is also a member; so that all jurisdiction is mutual and reciprocal. Hence in all ordinary cases,—indeed in all cases where full effect is given to the principles of Presbytery, a minister is subject only to a body of which he is a member, or a body in which he is represented, in the election of whose members he has borne a part. The Church Courts in Scotland (some few anomalous cases excepted) exercise jurisdiction only over their own members, or over those represented in them. The General Assembly is a representative body, and its authority extends only over the ministers in Scotland, and those in India; and so fully is the principle I have mentioned, kept in view, that 'the Church in India' enjoys a special representation in the Assembly.

"There is a Presbyterian Church in Ireland, another in England, another in Canada, to say nothing of other British possessions; these all hold the same tenets, recognise the same standard, follow the same forms of worship, and the same general rules of administration (modified, of course, by circumstances) as the Church of Scotland; but, as they were never represented in the Assembly, they never acknowledge its authority. All the Colonial Churches, viewed as organised bodies, are in a similar position;—unrepresented in the Assembly, and therefore exempt from subjection to it. This has been fully ascertained to be the *fact of the case*, in correspondence between the Church here and the parent body. A separation from the Scottish Establishment on the part of certain members, therefore, imposes no obligation on those holding similar views here, to separate from the colonial Establishment, if establishment it can be called. Our friends in the mother country have renounced an authority to which we, as colonial ministers, are not subject, on account of grievances from which we are freed.

"I wish to be understood as speaking only for myself; but, for myself I may say, that as long as we enjoy our present advantages,—as long as the right of a Christian people to elect their own pastor is upheld, and given effect to, so far as circumstances admit,—as long as purely spiritual questions are left to the management of spiritual officers, as they are in every sect in the colony, and as long as the supreme and final jurisdiction of the Synod of Australia remains uninvaded, I can retain my present position, and continue to receive my salary with a safe conscience.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"JAMES FORBES.

"Darebin Creek, 23rd Oct., 1843."

SYDNEY GENERAL COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

THIS Court was opened on Wednesday last, but in consequence of that being the day fixed for the election of City Councillors, the Court was merely opened, and then adjourned till the following day; since then it has sat every lawful day. The following is a list of the causes tried before the Chairman, assisted by another Magistrate and a Common Jury:—

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

James Ryan, freed, larceny, one month's imprisonment in Sydney Gaol.

John Roebuck, came free, larceny, six weeks' imprisonment in Sydney Gaol.

William Warnes, came free, larceny, six months' labour in Parramatta Gaol.

Edward Robinson, came free, larceny, six months' imprisonment in Parramatta Gaol.

Charles Unsworth, came free, fraud, six months' imprisonment in Parramatta Gaol.

James Bramvell, freed, larceny, one year to an ironed gang.

Michael Mara, freed, robbery, two years to an ironed gang.

Patrick Ellison, freed, robbery, two years to an ironed gang.

Thomas Williamson, freed, larceny, two years to an ironed gang.

William Yates, freed, store robbery, three years to an ironed gang.

Bernard Donnelly, freed, larceny, eighteen months to an ironed gang.

William Harris, freed, larceny, eighteen months to an ironed gang.

Samuel Williamson, freed, larceny, eighteen months to an ironed gang.

William Quinn, born in the colony, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Mary A. Dempster, came free, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Charles Stewart, came free, larceny, not guilty discharged.

Mary A. Howell, freed, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Sarah Ashe, freed, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Mary M'Carthy, ticket-of-leave, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Charles Johnson, bond, larceny, not guilty, discharged to service.

George Mountford, ticket-of-leave, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Edward Sinclair, came free, larceny, three months' imprisonment in Sydey Gaol.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Mary Nowlan, freed, larceny, six months, Factory.

James Travelin, freed, larceny, six weeks, Parramatta Gaol.

James Williams, freed, larceny, four months, Parramatta Gaol.

George Horatio Parland, freed, larceny, three months' labour in Parramatta Gaol.

Dugald Leitch, freed, larceny, one month labour in Parramatta Gaol.

Thomas Ryan, came free, larceny, three weeks, Sydney Gaol, two days each week cells.

Edward Flood, born in the colony, assault, fined £50 and discharged.

Mrs. James, freed, larceny, two months' labour in Parramatta Gaol.

Mrs. M'Kenzie, freed, larceny, two months' labour in Parramatta Gaol.

Bridget Duggan, freed, larceny, six months, Factory.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Alexander Greene, freed, assault, one year imprisonment in Sydney Gaol.

Isaac M'Cormack, freed, larceny, one month labour in Sydney Gaol.

Bridget Martin, came free, larceny, one month imprisonment in Sydney Gaol—two days each week in cells.

Mary Wall, freed, larceny, six months' labour in Factory.

Mary Doyle, freed, larceny, six months' labour in Factory.

John Fox, came free, embezzlement, not guilty, discharged.

Mary M'Creevy, freed, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Samuel Hamford, freed, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Michael Mullins, freed, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Francis Stewart, freed, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

William Ryan, freed, larceny, guilty, remanded for sentence.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Patrick O'Hara, freed, larceny, one year to an ironed gang.

James Mullins, freed, larceny, one year to an ironed gang.

Edward Pickering, freed, larceny, three months' labour in Sydney Goal.

Thomas Larkins, freed, assault, fined 40s.

Daniel Farrell, freed, larceny, not guilty, discharged.

Samuel Soms, freed, stealing, not guilty, discharged.

Joseph Faris, John Faris, John Crane, James Williams, and William Warren, assault, not guilty.

Joseph Faris, assault, fined £10.

John Crane, assault, guilty, fined 40s.

MONETARY CONFUSION.—A portion of the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Monetary Confusion will be found in the fourth page of this morning's *Herald*.

THE MEMBER FOR COOK AND WESTMORELAND.—John Panton is the eldest son of the late George Panton, Esq., Postmaster-General of New South Wales, and was born at Edinburgh, on the 29th of October, 1815. He arrived in this colony on the 1st of January, 1819, and at an early age commenced his career in the Commissariat Department. For ten years afterwards he was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits at Windsor, and is now a merchant in Sydney. On the 1st of October, 1842, he married Isabella Frederica, third daughter of Samuel North, Esq., Police Magistrate at Windsor. At the election in June, he was returned for the counties of Cook and Westmoreland, in opposition to Mr. George Bowman, and has since regularly attended to his public duties. Mr. Panton does not appear destined to take a leading part on either side of the House; but his votes have generally exhibited judgment and discretion, and have been hitherto, so far as we can learn, satisfactory to his constituents.—*Weekly Register*.

LIEUT. SMALL.—Lieutenant Francis Walsh Small was born at Dungannon, in the North of Ireland, about the year 1773, where he completed articles in a respectable mercantile house. Soon after the articles had been fulfilled, he commenced as merchant in his native town, and continued in business there for some time. After which he chartered a ship, and having loaded her with goods, he took his departure from his native land for the United States of America, but was unfortunately wrecked on his voyage thither on the coast of the Spanish territory. As the whole of the property on board was lost, and he had not effected any insurance, he was thus all but ruined at his outset in life. After getting clear of the vessel, he pursued his way overland to the United States, and having reached Philadelphia, was, shortly after his arrival, appointed to the responsible situation of Cashier of the Bank of that city. Some time after he had settled in Philadelphia he obtained the rank of Ensign in the American army, and was one of a number of American officers who had been concerned in the Mexican expedition, and who were tried for conspiracy. Mr. Small was one of those who were honorably acquitted, and as a return for the trouble, and expense, and anxiety he had been subjected to by having to stand his trial, immediately after his acquittal he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the American service, in which he served for some time, after which he resigned his commission and repaired to London. On his arrival in the British capital he presented himself at the Horse Guards, and was soon after appointed ensign in the 2nd West India Regiment, from which he was subsequently transferred to the 41st Regiment; and, on the breaking out of hostilities between Britain and America, was sent to the latter, and was engaged in nearly all the land engagements between the armies of the two powers until the peace. It is also worth recording, that on one occasion Lieutenant Small commanded a detachment of the British forces in the same war, and not only succeeded in defeating a powerful body of the enemy, but also captured what was, as compared with the force under his command, a great number of prisoners,—of this event honourable mention is made in the records of the war in which it occurred. At the reduction of the army, after the termination of the French war, Mr. Small was placed on half-pay, returned to Ireland, and received the appointment of collector of still fines for the province of Connaught, which situation he held till the office was abolished. He was again called to enter on active service, and joined the Royal Newfoundland Veteran corps. Being deprived by a clerical error of an unattached company to which he was entitled by his services, he again retired on half-pay, returned to Dungannon, accepted the agency of the Birmingham Mining Company for that town, which situation he held until the Company was dissolved. He then embarked for Australia with his family; the ship happened to touch on the coast of Africa, when Mr. Small's son went on shore for the purpose of shooting, and while he was absent, and without any necessity for putting to sea, the captain, in a drunken fit, put to sea, leaving him behind, and he has not since been heard of. A quarrel, ending in blows, took place between Mr. Small and the captain, when the former wounded the latter. The vessel subsequently put into the Cape, where Mr. Small was brought to trial for the offence, but acquitted. He, with the rest of his family, afterwards reached Van Diemen's Land, where he was appointed Superintendent of Convicts, which situation he held until the office was abolished. He then came to New South Wales, where he was successively employed as Chief Clerk of the Dockyard, Clerk of the Bench at Windsor, and afterwards at the Paterson. Some months ago he was appointed Superintendent of Hyde Park Barracks, and up to within two days of his death was actively engaged in the duties of his office. He has left a widow and four daughters to deplore their loss, the eldest of the latter being married to Alderman Macdermott. Mr. Small died at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, having been seized on the preceding Thursday night, after retiring to bed, with spasms in the stomach, which caused his death.

ARGYLE STREET.—A Petition from certain residents in Bourke and Gipps Ward, to the City Council, praying that the "cut" through the rocks, so as to continue Argyle-street in a straight line from George-street to Miller's Point, has been referred to the City Surveyor for his report. We have often pointed out the great advantage that would accrue to the city if this work, which was commenced by the Government before the establishment of the Corporation, were completed, and we trust the Council will comply with the prayer of the petition: the expense will be but small, and the convenience to a large number of citizens considerable. The residents at Miller's Point and along Argyle and Fort-streets will have easy communication with George-street, and drays will be able to reach the different wharfs in that vicinity without having a hill to ascend. Had it been

generally known that the petition was to be presented it would have been much more numerously signed.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court sat about five, p.m. yesterday, and then adjourned till the usual hour to-day; when the first case for hearing on the list is No. 401.

SPECIAL PETTY SESSIONS.—A Special Petty Sessions was held at the Police-office, yesterday, when the following proceedings took place under the Licensing Act, viz.: "The Australian Inn," Parramatta-street, from John Kellick, to John Bryan; "The Black Horse," Brickfield Hill, from Henry Robert Davies, to Peter Curtis.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—The following notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*: "Notice is hereby given, that the annual election of Councillors for the City of Sydney, to supply the places of those who are required to go out of office by rotation, was held on the first day of November instant, when the following gentlemen were duly elected for the wards above mentioned, respectively, viz.:—*Gipps Ward*—Mr. Thomas Agars. *Bourke Ward*—Mr. William Edward Thurlow. *Brisbane Ward*—Mr. John Coyle. *Macquarie Ward*—Mr. Thomas Cowlishaw. *Cook Ward*—Mr. Thomas Woolley. *Phillip Ward*—Mr. David Taylor."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ISLANDS OF TAHITI.—The two following despatches contain the substance of the communications which have passed between the British and French Governments on the subject of Tahiti:—"Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen. (Extract.)—Paris, March 20.—I had some conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, on the subject of the proceedings of the French squadron in the Pacific, and particularly with relation to Tahiti. M. Guizot told me that the sovereignty of that island had been tendered by the Queen to the King of the French, and had been accepted provisionally by Admiral Dupetit-Thouars. He said, 'We have nothing in general with respect to our proceeding in the Pacific. We should gladly avail ourselves of any means of strengthening or improving our possessions of the Marquesas, but beyond this, we have no views of conquest or appropriation of any kind. With respect to the Sandwich Islands, for instance, we are quite ready to acknowledge their independence.' This he repeated several times. He afterwards observed that there were some grounds for apprehending that the tranquillity of the islands in the Pacific might be disturbed by dissensions on account of the difference of the religious tenets of the Catholic and Protestant missionaries. He did not, however, say that any disturbance had yet taken place."—"M. Guizot to Lord Cowley—Paris, April 6.—Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me yesterday, in which you speak of the fears that are entertained in England respecting the future welfare of the Protestant missions established at Tahiti. The language held from the first moment by the government of the King, ought to have been sufficient to allay any such apprehensions. M. l'Ambassadeur, you very candidly acknowledge, yourself, that the British government was entirely satisfied with it. I, however, appreciate, as I ought, the interest which leads you to ask me, in a spirit of amicable confidence and conciliation, the confirmation of these assurances; and I have no hesitation in repeating to you, that the Government of the King, in the system which it proposes to apply to the Marquesas and Society Islands, will remain faithful to three great principles which it has never departed from,—the liberty of religious worship, protection of the subjects of a friendly power, and, finally, the no less sacred duty of assisting in the labours taken to spread the benefits of Christianity. Accept, &c., (Signed) GUIZOT."

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—MONDAY.—This Court was opened before the Mayor, who disposed of the drunkards' list, containing in all seven charges, as follows:—One paid 5s.; two paid 11s. each; Mary Williams and Catherine Blackman were both ordered to pay 11s., or go forty-eight hours to the cells; and John Burns to pay 21s., or go twenty-four hours to the cells. There were two females dealt with under the Vagrant Act, namely, Mary Ruston, sent one month to gaol; and Ellen Ramsay, having been previously convicted, was sent three months to the same place. There were thirteen cases on the general list, which were disposed of by Messrs. Windeyer and Brenan, as follows:—Christopher Clarke, for protection, to be returned to his master; G. F. Mortimer, stealing jewellery, remanded; Joseph Hahn, (a German), for stealing a fork and towel from the house of Mr. Thornton, Pitt-street, where he had been lodging, committed for trial; George Turner, drunk and furiously riding; Donald M'Bane, William Cross, and William Lodge, each for a like offence, paid a fine of 40s with 2s. 6d. costs; Timothy Gleeson, drunk and suspected of stealing wearing apparel, remanded; William Lunn, for a breach of the peace, admitted to bail, having to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions; Bridget Pearce, for stealing three wine-glasses, discharged, as the principal witness, a boy named Joseph Myers, aged nine years, did not understand the nature of an oath; Mary Ann Williams, for disorderly conduct, admonished and discharged; John Quigley, for riding on his dray, paid 12s. 6d.; and John Clayton, for being drunk and resisting a constable, to pay 20s., or go fourteen days to Sydney Gaol.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL ELLISON.—Grenadier Guards, 1st Batt.—On Monday morning, a most awful instance of sudden death occurred in Hyde Park, at a quarter before nine o'clock, under the following circumstances: The Battalion had but a short time previously entered Hyde Park for field duty, with every demonstration of gaiety, band playing, colours flying, &c. The men had deployed into line, and Colonel Ellison had just given the word to "Present arms," as a general salute, when he fell from his horse in a fit; numbers of the Officers on the ground hastened to render aid, while several galloped to obtain medical assistance. There was, however, a surgeon on the spot, but all efforts were useless, and in the course of twenty minutes he was a corpse, and was borne to his residence, in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on a stretcher, attended by a double file of his men. To increase the melancholy character of the scene, Mrs. Ellison who was talking with him but a few minutes before with a happy and cheerful smile, witnessed the heart-rending incident; at the next moment she was at his side upon her knees, endeavouring to render every assistance in her power, but, overcome by deep emotion, she fainted, and was conveyed from the Park in a hackney-coach by some of her friends. Colonel Robert Ellison entered the army as Ensign in December, 1807, and served at Cadiz in 1811. Subsequently he served throughout the Peninsular war in 1812, 1813, and 1814, under the Duke of Wellington; and at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo his bravery and gallantry gained the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and he received the brevet rank of Major. He was at the taking of Peronne, June 26, 1815. His commissions were dated as follows: Ensign, December 17, 1807; Lieutenant and Captain, December 20, 1813; Brevet-Major, June 18, 1815; Lieut.-Colonel, April 15, 1824; and Major and Colonel, January 9, 1838. On May 24, 1820, he married the Hon. Mary Montagu, sister of Lord Rokeby, by whom he leaves a family. He was also brother-in-law of Mr. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Colonel Ellison was in his 60th year.—*Naval and Military Gazette, July 8.*

DEATHS.

On the 3rd instant, at her sister's residence, Union-street, Soldiers' Point, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips, of Wollongong, late of Sydney, in her thirty-fifth year, after a lingering and painful illness, deeply regretted by her relatives and friends.

Died suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, on the 7th instant, at her son's residence, Hunter-street, much regretted, Mrs. Cleeve, aged sixty-five, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Cleeve, for many years Rector of St. George's in Exeter, having arrived in the *Palestine*, from London, only fifteen days since, in good health.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

MR. A. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c., on the Manning River.

MR. E. MYERS.—In Market-street, next to the City Theatre, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 9 for 10 o'clock, Haberdashery, Lace, and Silk Goods, Crockery, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Furniture.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Wheat, &c.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Eau de Cologne, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hare Soup, Liqueurs, Guns, Cutlery, Flour, Working Bullocks, Drays, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Longcloth, Household and Office Furniture, Wine, Groceries, &c.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, general Merchandise.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, Land at Lane Cove, with Cottage and Orchard.

FOR WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, JERVIS BAY, AND BROULEE.

THE Fast-sailing Schooner *BARD'S LEGACY*, coppered and copper-fastened, and superior accommodation for Passengers, will sail for the above ports, on Thursday, the 9th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Union Wharf, or to G. Whitfield, Gun Maker, No. 8, King-street. 6378

FOR JERVIS BAY, BROULEE, AND MORUYA.

THE Fine CUTTER *ADVENTURE* will sail for the above Ports on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, Dalgarno's Wharf. 6377

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.

To sail on Sunday next.

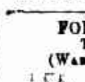
THE SCHOONER *ELIZABETH*, 58 tons. For freight or passage inquire of Captain Riley on board, at Jones's Wharf, or

G. TALBOT, Windmill-street.

November 7. 6380

FOR HOBART TOWN, THE "WATERLILY."

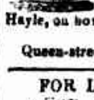
(WARRANTED FIRST VESSEL.)



THE *WATERLILY* will sail on Sunday morning, the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to Captain Hayle, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 6365

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.



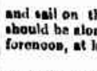
THE PACKET - BRIG *DAWSON*, Captain Carder, is now ready to receive cargo, and will clear out on Saturday, the 11th instant, and sail on the evening of that day. Goods should be alongside by eleven o'clock, Saturday forenoon, at latest. The

HEREFORD,

Captain Raeburn, will sail on the 18th instant. Fares and freights, by both vessels, at the lowest possible remunerating rates—for which, apply to

6379 GEORGE SMALL, George street.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT,



THE *SULTANA*, A 1; to sail on or before the 1st December. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board or to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,

6354 Campbell's Wharf.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

TO SAIL THE EARLY PART OF JANUARY,

THE NEW SHIP *KELSO*, 567 tons register, David Roxburgh, Commander; who begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will be ready in ten days to receive wool, and other light goods.

The sailing qualities of the *Kelso* are well-known, and the accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers are of the first description. For information apply to Captain Roxburgh.

Campbell's Wharf, November 6. 6333

FOR LONDON,

THE fine new Bristol-built ship *NEW YORK PACKET*, Captain Gregory, burthen 270 tons, having most of her dead weight engaged, will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

6346 A. B. SPARK, King-street.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WOOLLOOMOOLOO, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

MISS LESTER and MRS. ROBERTS propose receiving a limited and select number of Young Ladies to educate, upon the following moderate terms:—

	Per Quarter. £	s.	d.
Boarders, including Globes, Astronomy, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Writing, Arithmetic, and Fancy Work	10	10	0
French	1	10	0
Music	1	10	0
Day Boarders, including French and Music, &c.	5	5	0

The following Ministers and Lady have kindly allowed their names as references:—

Reverend J. M Kenny, Newtown
" D. J. Draper } Sydney
" B. Hurst }
" C. Sweetman, Parramatta
" J. Innis, Windsor
" F. Lewis Maitland
" S. Wilkinson, Bathurst
Mrs. G. Allen, Toxteth Park. 6353

MR. COPPIN most respectfully informs the public, that having erected a large saloon, connected with his hotel, opposite the Victoria Theatre, he intends introducing a series of amusements which for respectability, comfort, and economy, will equal anything of the kind ever yet attempted in the colony.

A CATCH CLUB

will be held every Tuesday evening at which every encouragement will be given to professional singers, and gentlemen amateurs desirous of perfecting themselves in the delightful science of music.

THE FIRST QUARTERLY

ASSEMBLY BALL

will be held on Thursday evening, November 16th, 1843. Double tickets, to admit a lady and gentleman, 10s. 6d. each; and in order to ensure the respectability and comfort of the visitors, a limited number only will be issued by the stewards.

Mr. C. begs leave to draw the attention of the gentlemen settlers and inhabitants of Sydney to the arrangements of his HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE THEATRE. THE LARGE SALOON (40 feet long) is now ready for public or private Dinner Parties, Balls, Clubs Societies, or Public Meetings. THE BILLIARD ROOM is fitted up in a superior manner, and the TABLE (one of Thurston's slate self-adjusting) pronounced equal to any in the colony. THE COMMERCIAL ROOM, BAR-PARLOUR, and private sitting rooms, are all that comfort can desire. The liquors are of a first rate description and the charges moderate. Mr. C. therefore confidently solicits a share of public support, which will add another to the many favours he has already received from the Australian public. 6331

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution will be held in the Mechanics' School of Arts, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening. ALEXANDER M'LEAY, Esq., M.L.C., the President, will take the chair. Accommodation will be provided for the ladies. A Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

GEORGE ALLEN,
ROBERT ROSS,
Secretaries.

Sydney, November 7. 6349

TO-MORROW WILL BE PUBLISHED THE NEW SOUTH WALES MAGAZINE, for November.

CONTENTS:

Credit—its Properties and Effects—Government Bank; National Emigration and Colonization; Port Essington: Monetary Confusion—Report of Committee of Legislative Council—Proposed Remedy; Social Economy of a Beehive; a Scene on Detachment Duty in Ireland; the Winds—their Influence, &c.; Fleeting Thoughts: What's to become of the Colony? Review of New Books; Legislative Council; Local Intelligence; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Shipping; Price Current; Insolvents.

Sydney, November 8. 6345

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS. PADLOCK WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF LIVERPOOL AND GEORGE STREETS.

THE above Establishment is now re-opened with an Entire New Stock of Ironmongery. Settlers and others requiring supplies, will find this the cheapest shop in the town, and every possible attention paid to customers, however small their wants may be.

7th November. 6357

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF SYDNEY,

W. E. ROWLAND, of No. 2, Market-street, has just received to order, A GREAT VARIETY OF FLOWER GLASSES of the following colours, Chrysolite, Turquoise, Opal, and Canary, decidedly the most elegant ever seen in the colony.

Also Cruets, Castors, and Mustards, which may be had singly or in numbers. 6340

NOW LANDING, EX "CLARA."

SIXTY Packages, containing—
Three hundred reams brown paper
Two hundred reams writing paper (assorted)
Three hundred packages colours, of every description

ALSO,

Washing Soda
Varnishes
Rosin
Whiting
Alum, &c.

JOHN FEARNLEY AND CO.,
Opposite the site of the Old Gaol,
6384 Lower George-street.

AUSTRALIAN BREWERY.

THE undersigned requests farmers to observe, that he will be ready in February to commence purchasing good English BARLEY, in any quantities, for CASH.

Also, that he has a good stock of his well-known Australian Beer, at £2 per hogshead; and best brewed Ale, at £2 13s. 6d. per barrel.

To prevent any misconstruction, J. W. takes this opportunity to state, that he does not send out less quantities than ten gallons of Ale; nor does he sell less quantities than five: in which latter case, the parties requiring Ale must send their own kegs, accompanied with cash.

JAMES WRIGHT.

November 7. 6367

TAYLOR'S DOUBLE BROWN STOUT.

FOR sale at the Warehouse of the undersigned, one hundred hogsheads Taylor's Double Brown Stout, just arrived per *Clara*, from London, on liberal terms. Apply to

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, November 7. 6360

DUNBAR'S ALE AND PORTER, on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, at 10s. by the single dozen.

All other goods in the trade at equally low prices, *for cash only*.

H. MACDERMOTT.

November 7. 6342

DUNBAR'S ALE AND PORTER, in packages of three and six dozen each, at 9s. 6d. per dozen, per single package
Byers' Ale and Porter at 8s. 6d. per dozen, per single package, of three and four dozen each
Port, in cases of three dozen each, 16s. per dozen
Sherry, in cases of three dozen each
Hats, superfine best London waterproof, 15s. each.
No order attended to without the Cash. 6336

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, per recent arrivals:—

METALS.

Sheathing copper and nails, assorted
Sheet lead
Iron, assorted
Nails, ditto
Shot, ditto
Anchors and chains

OILMAN'S STORES.

Paints, varnish, oils, &c.
Pickles, fruits, sauces, mustard

GROCERIES.

Teas
Sugars
Coffees
Pepper
Cloves

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork, in barrels
Salmon, in 2 lb. tins
Rice

SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER.

Brandy, Martell's
Ditto, D. Dunbar and Son's
Rum, B.P. (old)
Gin, in case and wood
Dunbar's ale and stout
Taylor's porter
Port and sherry, in wood and bottle

SUNDRIES.

Woolpacks
Corn bags
Canvas, bleached and unbleached
Tarpaulins, cart covers
Fine white drill
Fine brown ditto
Fine hessians
Brown sheetings
Superior ducks
Europe and Manila rope
Glass, assorted
Stationery
Copying presses
Saddlery
Wearing apparel
Boots and shoes
Tobacco, in kegs.

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.

Jamison-street, November 7. 6364

FOR SALE, a well-built brick house—and ground, 100 feet by 25—fronting the Parramatta road, about half a mile from the Sydney Boundary-stone, near the Governor Bourke public-house. For particulars apply to John Blacborow, on the premises, or at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. 6343

THE undersigned will purchase, or advance on WOOL consigned to their friends, Messrs. John Gore and Co., of London. Their woolsorter (who was regularly brought up to the trade in England and who has had many years' experience in the colony) is ready to receive, pack, and sort wool, at the rate of 5s. per bale of 240 lbs.

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.

Bent-street, November 7. 6365

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.

FRESH YEAST may be obtained every day at Underwood and Hayes's Parramatta Ale Depôt, 39, York-street, opposite the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel. 6329

BEST PRICE given for second-hand Clothes, Dressing-cases, Writing desks, Books, Linen, and miscellaneous property of every description, by

R. M. LINDSAY.

117, Kent street, north of Erskine street.

N.B.—A note addressed to the above, parties waited upon at their own residences. 6332

"LADY OF ST. KILDA."

ALL accounts against the above vessel are requested to be forwarded, in duplicate, on or before Friday next, for settlement, at the office of

GADSDEN AND SUWERKROP, Agents.

November 8. 6324

ALL Claims against the Ship *GONDOLIER* are requested to be sent in to the office of Ramsay, Young, and Co., before four o'clock on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

Hunter-street, November 6. 9350

NOTICE.

ALL debts due to the estate of Owen and Co., of Maitland, are to be paid to Mr. Samuel Owen, or Mr. G. B. Owen, who are authorised to receive the same, and give receipts on account of the Trustees.

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
ROBERT BICKNELL,
Provisional Trustees.

Sydney, November 7. 6344

TO THE PUBLIC.

MY attention having been called to a notice in this day's *Herald*, signed Thomas Argent, informing the public that what cattle he purchased were not on my account but on his own; now if this statement was correct, I had no occasion of my notice yesterday; but I conceive it necessary to state, that nearly the whole of the fat cattle purchased by him for four years and upwards has been on my account, the same being paid for by his order on me, consequently his statements in all respects are false; and I again repeat that he is no longer authorised to buy for me.

G. HILL.

Surry Hills, November 7. 6357

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual licenses of departure were this day granted to the following persons, viz.:—John King, James Thurlock, George Hordern, Manuel José, Robert Capon, Thomas Beardsill, James Percroft, and David Woodman, to proceed in the barque *Mary*, bound to the South Seas,—agreeably to the 10th section of the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No. 17.

H. H. BROWNE, J.P.,
Superintendent of Water Police.

Water Police Office, Sydney, Nov. 7. 6348

NOTICE.

IF Ellen Carey, the wife of William Carey, does not come and pay for her board and lodging, the goods and chattels now in my possession will be sold, to pay the expenses thereof, in fourteen days from this date.

JOSEPH PRITCHARD.

November 7. 6358

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned from receiving or cashing any orders drawn on the undersigned by a person called Patrick Hickey as he is taking undue advantage of a limited power, and imposing on the public by drawing orders to a large amount, which will not be paid.

GEORGE NAIL.

Limestone, Moreton Bay, September 30. 6351

Commissariat Office,
November 7, 1843.

REQUIRED—Conveyance to Hobart Town for a detachment of the 51st Regiment, consisting of about sixty-four officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, women, and children.

Tenders will be received at this office until Thursday, the 9th instant, at noon.

W. MILLER,
6338 Dep. Com. Gen.

REQUIRED for Underwood and Hayes's Parramatta Ale Brewery, two coopers and six labourers. Apply at 39, York-street, Sydney, or at Parramatta. 6328

CASH FOR A HOODED GIG.

WANTED,—A new, or second-hand good Stanhope, with a hood. A line addressed G. B. C., *Herald* Office, stating very lowest price that will be taken, and where it can be seen, will be attended to. 6335

WANTED TO RENT, for twelve months, a Bonded Store, capable of containing five hundred tons of measurement goods. Address R. G., *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Sydney, November 7. 6362

WANTED, a Master, for the cutter *Ruth*. Apply to

JOHN GIBLETT,
6376 90, Pitt-street.

APPRENTICES.

WANTED, one or two respectable girls as apprentices to the millinery and dressmaking business. Apply to Mrs. Koett, Goodwin's Buildings, Kent-street, opposite the Gas Works. 6371

WANTED, a good hand at the Dress-making, and an Apprentice. Apply to Madame Victor Protois, Milliner, Dress, and Stay-maker, Loquat Cottage, Castlereagh-street South. 6327

WANTED, a straw bonnet maker: one that can press well. Also, a servant of all work. Inquire at Miss Priest's, Pitt-street, near King-street Sydney. 6350

WANTED, a youth from sixteen to twenty, must be respectably recommended, and able to write a good hand. For further information apply to Mr. T. Trood, Stationer, King-street. 6374

WANTED, a Woman Cook; apply to Mrs. W. R. Scott, Lower Fort-street. 6387

WANTED, a female servant to do plain cooking, and to assist in general house work. Apply, between ten and one o'clock, next the Club-house, to Mrs. Trood. 6341

A GARDENER, who has been practically brought up to the business, and possesses an experience of nearly three years in the colony, wishes to engage in the above line. His character as to capability, honesty, &c., will bear the strictest inquiry. Advertiser is a single man. Commands addressed to A.C., Gardener, *Herald* Office, or 4, Market-street East, will meet immediate attention. 6381

STOLEN, AN EIGHT-DAY TABLE CLOCK.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

AUCTIONEERS and General Dealers are informed, that the above was stolen on Saturday last, from the residence of the undersigned, and are requested to apprehend any person offering the same for sale. Maker's name is painted on the face—"FRODSHAM, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON." Information on the above will be thankfully received and rewarded by

A. S. TROOD,
O'Connell-street.

November 6. 6361

TO LET,—a good opportunity for a new beginner—an excellent Draper's Shop, with fixtures, &c., situated near the Post Office, now in the occupation of Isaac Simmons. Apply at the City Mart, George-street. 6372

TO LET, AT BALMAIN,

A COTTAGE containing seven rooms and kitchen, with coach-house and stable, and an excellent well of water. Apply to Mr. Featherstone, Balmain Ferry, Miller's Point. 6347

SALES BY AUCTION.

FURNITURE, WITH NO RESERVE.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock precisely,

One handsome sideboard
Two handsome cheffoniers
Two handsome chests of drawers.
With a lot of various furniture, &c.

Terms, cash. 6386

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY FLETT, OF THE MANNING RIVER.

CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, &c.

MR. POLACK has received instructions from the trustee to the estate of Henry Flett, an insolvent, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 8th of November, at twelve o'clock precisely, at his Rooms, (late Bank of Australia,)

A mixed Herd of Cattle, consisting of one hundred and fifty head of cattle
Twenty-two (22) rams
Five hundred ewes, three and four years old, healthy, and the wool of excellent quality
Two hundred and thirty maiden ewes
Two hundred and fifty wethers
One entire horse, eight years old, well known on the river
One stock horse, four years old
One ditto, aged
One aged mare, with a colt at her side
Two young mares, three and four years old
Two drays
Four chains, four yokes, and a number of minor articles

Particulars and terms at time of sale. 6339

MR. E. MYERS will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, in Market-street, at eleven o'clock, next to the City Theatre,

Four post carved bedstead
Iron ditto
Sofas
Chairs of different descriptions
Tables
Chests of drawers
Large quantity of crockery
Jams
Breadbaskets
Pictures
One handsome painting in gilt frame
Raisins
With a great quantity of sundries

All to be sold without the least reserve, in consequence of the shop being appropriated to another use against the Theatre opens.

Terms, Cash. 6352

CEDAR IN LOG.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, 9th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, at Messrs. Cutlers', Union Wharf

Eighty thousand feet Cedar, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at Sale. 6370

EAU DE COLOGNE, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, HARE SOUP, LIQUEURS, GUNS, AND CUTLERY.

MR. S. LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock,

Fourteen men's best Chesterfield coats
Six dozen carpet bags, with locks and keys
Twelve dozen hassocks
One hundred and twenty pieces of silk handkerchiefs
Twenty eight pieces spun ditto, one dozen in each
One hundred and forty-eight pounds of hare soup, in 2lb. tins
Twenty single and three double-barrel guns
Forty large and small size liqueurs
Seventy boxes eau de Cologne
Twenty plate looking-glasses
Ten bedsteads. 6314

FINE SOUTH AMERICAN FLOUR.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock,

Fifteen tons fine South American Flour.

Terms at sale. 6240

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN WESTON, OF MOLONGLO.

(Under the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 17.)

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

MR. LYONS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, at Eleven o'clock,

Sixteen working bullocks
Two drays, with harness complete.

W. N. MONIES,
6233 Provisional Trustee.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND SUPERIOR CUT GLASS AND CHINA.

MR. LYONS has instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Handsome glass bookcase
Cheffoneer
Chests of drawers
Dining tables
Dressing ditto
Wash-hand stands
Commodes
Cane-bottomed chairs
Hair-stuffed sofa
Ditto chairs
Bedsteps
Handsome China breakfast sets, for tea and coffee, cut glass, &c.

Terms at Sale. 6382

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN WESTON, OF MOLONGLO.

(Under Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 17.)

By order of the Trustees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte place, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely—

Two horses
Twelve bales wool
Fourteen casks tallow
One cart and harness.

W. N. MONIES,
6373 Provisional Trustee.

IMPORTANT TO FRUIT GROWERS, SMALL AGRICULTURISTS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

Unreserved Sale of Seven very compact Farms, at Kissing Point, having extensive frontages to the Government Road, Shrimpton's and Buck's Creeks, and surrounded by the best Orchards within ten miles of Sydney.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY have received instructions, to offer for Sale by Auction at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, without the slightest reserve,

Six very excellent Farms, at Kissing Point, within about half a mile of the Church, with frontage to the Government Road, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the properties of Messrs. Wicks, Bibb, Small, Macintosh, Isaacs, and others. Two of the Allotments are fenced and partly cleared, with a great variety of thriving fruit trees already planted, a slab hut built, and the soil of the whole is admirably adapted for Orchards, possessing the incalculable advantage of a full supply of fresh water in the driest seasons.

H. and D. confidently recommend intending purchasers to inspect the land for themselves, being assured that by so doing, they will be satisfied that the slightest misrepresentation has not been made by the auctioneers, and that the fortunate purchaser in these times of monetary distress, must inevitably be securing to himself a property which must of necessity increase yearly in value.

The Allotments contain each, from five to six acres of excellent land, and will be offered for sale upon the most liberal terms, affording to the industrious man, a rare opportunity of safely investing his small savings, while a liberal credit will be given for the residue of his purchase.

Terms and conditions made known at time of sale. 6366

WOOL.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

(In the insolvent estate of John Hosking, by order of the Provisional Trustee),

Four bales of Wool.

Terms, cash. 6251

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex *Hereford*, from Liverpool, damaged by salt water.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock,

F in diamond, § 416 (part bale)—
Twelve pieces 9 8 quarter 30 inch stout navy blue

F in diamond, § 421 (part bale)—
Eight pieces, each 38½ yards, longcloth
One piece longcloth, 40 yards.

Terms at sale. 6298

HOUSEHOLD & OFFICE FURNITURE

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

(The property of an insolvent estate,—by order of the Trustees,)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of rosewood, card, and loo tables, mahogany chairs, fenders and fire-irons, wardrobes, glass, plated goods, &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of book shelves, paper presses, desks, &c.

ALSO:

A serviceable four-wheeled Carriage.

Terms—Cash. 6281

WILLIAMS'S LIQUID BLACKING.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 8th, at eleven o'clock,

At the risk of the former purchaser,

Nineteen (19) casks, each containing thirteen dozen bottles 6d. Blacking, (Williams's celebrated Liquid Blacking).

Terms, Cash. 6368

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. A. B. SPARK.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell, by public auction, by order of the Trustees, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

Horses, cattle, and sheep; stations, with improvements, agricultural and garden implements, drays; also, Bank and Insurance Companies' Shares, Stock-in-Trade and Effects, viz.:—

Lot No 1—All right and interest in the splendid station at Maneroo called "Cooma"
750 head of cattle
4815 sheep with wool
6 horses, pigs, poultry, implements, &c.
The cattle include several valuable imported bulls and cows, the sheep are free of all disease, and with the wool on.

Lot No 2—All right, title, and interest in station at the Clarence River
207 head of cattle
4683 sheep, with wool
Pigs, poultry, implements, &c.
N.B.—These sheep may be either taken with or without the wool.

Lot No. 3—The superior Breeding Stud and Cattle at the Kangaroo Ground, consisting of
87 head of horse stock, including several imported mares
106 head of cattle

Lot No 4.—225 head of cattle in the charge of J. Larnack, Esq., running near Liverpool Plains.

Lot No. 5.—502 sheep in charge of Mr. A. M Leod, near Goulburn.

N.B. The above five lots will be put up whole or divided in any manner to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Lot No. 6.—30 shares in the Commercial Bank, £850 paid up.
Lot No. 7.—70 shares in the General Assurance Company, £420 paid up.
Lot No. 8.—80 shares in the Alliance Assurance Company, £320 paid up.
Lot No. 9.—150 shares in the Gas Light Company, £900 paid up
Lot No. 10.—1 share in the Sugar Company, £50 paid up
Lot No. 11.—10 shares in the Port Phillip Bank, £125 paid up

N.B. These Shares will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Lot No. 12.—Interest in the *Victoria*, steamer, £500 paid up.
Lot No. 13.—Interest in the *Sophia Jane*, steamer, £600 paid up.
Lot No. 14.—Interest in the *Maitland*, steamer, £500 paid up.
Lot No. 15.—Two Club Debentures, £40 paid up

The Stock-in-Trade and other Effects belonging to the Estate, viz.:—

One bale pilot cloth, four cases printing paper, a lot of drawing paper, six cases lithographic stones, paper, &c., six barrels pork, one chest three half chests tea, eleven bags sugar, one case snuff boxes, eight kegs paint and five tins paint, thirty-nine New Zealand deals, one old crane incomplete, one church bell and wheel, twenty-six 9-12 dozen striped shirts, eleven 11-12 dozen duck frocks, seven 10-12 dozen pairs duck trousers, fifteen cord and moleskin jackets, two pairs moleskin trousers, seven waistcoats, thirteen blankets, eleven pieces osnaburghs, one ullage cask sherry, five cases Burgundy, three cases Champagne, two cases Sauterne, one hogshead brandy, one double purchase winch, about 120,000 bricks, &c.

Terms at sale. 6369

SUMMER WINES.

CARGO OF THE *ST. HELIER'S*, JUST LANDED.

TO WINE-MERCHANTS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MORT has been instructed to offer at public Auction, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 15th day of November, instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

One of the choicest assortments of French and other Wines, (being the principal portion of the *St. Helier's* cargo) ever introduced into the colony, comprising—

Eight casks fine old Claret, having been two years in Bordeaux to prove its quality, and will be found very choice.
1 pipe rich Port wine
1 ditto old Spanish ditto
1 ditto old French, *Vin du Pape*
1 quarter-cask French wine, "St. George"
4 cases, three dozen each, *Fine Beaum*, (French wine)
3 ditto ditto, Macon
3 ditto ditto, prime quality, "St. Estephe"
8 ditto ditto, St. Christol, (a restorative)
5 ditto ditto, "Nuits and Pomade," (French wine)
4 ditto ditto, claret
6 ditto ditto, Vin de Grave
9 ditto ditto, a choice and rare sample Rich Roussillon Sherry
1 ditto ditto, claret (St. Peray, upwards of 13 years old
15 cases, 3 dozen each, fine old Port wine, shipped for connoisseurs
57 cases, 3 dozen each, fine clarets, comprising St. Estephe, St. George, Cote Rotie, La Nerthe, &c. &c.
9 cases champagne
12 hogsheads cognac
4 Ditto very old superior ditto
2 casks first quality old hollands
42 quarter-casks vinegar.
6 casks } really first-rate old porter,
5 quarter casks } brewed for exportation

ALSO

14 pipes }
33 hogsheads } in shooks
7 quarter casks }

Terms at sale. 6385

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOHN LAMB

(Under the Act of Council, 5th Victoria, No. 17, by order of the Trustee).

MR. N. RUNDLE will sell by auction, at the London Tavern, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at Seven o'clock precisely,

A sixty-acre FARM, parish of Alnwick, county of Northumberland, being near the well-known property of John Bales, Esq., of the Hunter; the whole farm nearly cleared and fenced, with a small cottage erected thereon.

Terms.—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit: the residue on the completion of the transfer. 6356

TO DRAPERS, TAILORS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF DRY GOODS, WINES, &c.

MR. H. A. SMITH will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 17th November, at Eleven o'clock precisely at the Stores of Messrs. A. B. Smith and Co., Sussex-street.

Six trunks four cases, containing blue beaver, rifle, and drab cassimere coatees
Blue beaver, pilot, and drab cassimere pantaloons
Coloured cloth dress coats
Light and dark Valencia vests
Two cases, containing brown and bleached 27 inch linen drills
One case, containing full bleached union drills
Two cases, containing one hundred printed cotton dresses
Two cases, containing pilot cloth and green baize
Ten cases, containing felt hats (broad brims)
Two cases, containing felt hats, narrow ditto
One case, containing assorted caps
Fourteen cases, containing Joseph Cooper and Co.'s hats, assorted shapes and qualities.

ALSO,

Three hundred and fifty prime York hams
Fifty bales bacon
Twenty bundles joles
Twenty cases best Poland starch
Six cases cassia
Nine boxes Coleman's mustard.

ALSO,

Ten puncheons } rum, 10 O.P., ex *Artemis*
Twenty hogsheads }
Twenty hogsheads brandy
Five hogsheads Hollands
Thirty casks, containing three and a half dozen each, bottled porter
Sixteen pipes } Teneriffe
Ten hogsheads }
Ten pipes }
Twenty hogsheads } Bronti Madeira
Twenty quarter-casks }
Forty hogsheads } Port
Forty quarter-casks }
Fifteen cases, three dozen each, Port
Twenty-two cases, 4 dozen each, Port } Quarles, Harris, and Co.'s Wine Vintage, 1834.
Twenty-three cases, 3 dozen each, Port }
Eight cases, 3 dozen each, hock }
Sixteen hogsheads vinegar.

The groceries, wines, and spirits, will be sold at one o'clock precisely.

Terms at sale. 6375

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 2.
M'Mahan v. Johnson.

THIS DAY, the 8th November, instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above-named defendant, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate at Lane Cove, containing five acres, more or less, whereon is erected a Cottage, containing eight rooms, occupied by plaintiff as a public-house, four acres of the above land are planted with fruit trees, bearing, and in excellent condition, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6146 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 4, 1843.
Phelps v. Jones;
Brown v. Same.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to all those premises, situate at Darlinghurst, and now in the occupation of the said defendant, unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
4268 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 6, 1843.
Tegg v. Hayward.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household and office furniture, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6307 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 6, 1843.
Byrne v. Regan.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, on the Dog-Trap Road, near Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of Household Furniture, Spirits, Ales, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6311 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 6th November, 1843.
Petty v. Carrington.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, Marsden-street, Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of Household Furniture, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6310 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 6, 1843.
Robertson v. Waters.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant in and to an allotment of land on the Surry Hills, near Sydney, formerly known as "Waters's Garden," bounded by Victoria-street about thirty two feet, by about one hundred and forty feet in depth, on which is erected a stone house, and six cottages of two rooms each, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6309 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 6, 1843.
Phelps v. Gannon.

ON MONDAY, the 13th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant in and to all those premises formerly occupied by defendant, situate in Argyle-street, Sydney, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6308 Under Sheriff.

YOUNG GEORGE THE FOURTH.

TO Stand this Season, at Coventry Farm, District of Camden, "Young George the Fourth."

George the Fourth is rising four years old, standing fifteen hands three inches high; dark brown, with black points; well adapted for saddle and roadsters. In consequence of the depression of the times, the proprietor is resolved to reduce the terms as under:—

Single mares.......... £1 15s.
Two or more ditto...... £1 10s.
With Groomage included.

GEO. HAMBRIDGE,
6326 Coventry Farm, Bringelly.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MONETARY CONFUSION.

RICHARD WINDEYER, Esq. M.C., IN THE CHAIR.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1843.

William Hamilton Hart, Esq., called in, and examined:—

1. What is your situation and how long have you occupied it? I am Superintendant of the Bank of Australasia, and have held that situation about twelve months.

2. To what cause do you attribute the present monetary embarrassment of this colony? I have stated that I have only been in the colony twelve months, and therefore cannot speak from personal observation on this question. I am of opinion, however, that the present monetary embarrassment is caused by the great depreciation which has taken place in the Home markets in the value of our staple commodities—wool and oil. As regards the former, the fall in the price of wool checked entirely the sale of surplus stock, while at the same time the withdrawal of convict labour, and the substitution for it of free labour, increased the cost of production of that staple in such a ratio as to leave a heavy loss to the flockmasters. A very material agent too in bringing about the crisis was the wild spirit of speculation which pervaded all classes of the community in the years 1839, 1840, and 1841—a speculative mania which, unhappily, was fostered and encouraged by the Banks and by the Government. By the Banks, because, from the influx of British capital, both on account of the English Companies, and for investment on private account, money was abundant, and accommodation, consequently, proportionably easy; and by the Government, because the proceeds of the land sales, amounting at one time to fully £350,000, were lodged in the Banks, and the highest rates of interest exacted for them, the effect of which was, to compel the Banks to re-issue in discounts the proceeds of those very sales, the original purchase money for which was represented by the paper in their portfolios. When the bounty system of immigration came into operation, the Government drew out their deposits almost as rapidly as they had lodged them, which compelled the Banks to restrict their discounts as suddenly, and which gave the first downward impulse to the money market, which it has ever since preserved. From these causes it appears to me that the colonist is burthened with a debt which, in a large majority of instances, can only be cancelled by his property passing into other hands; a process which is daily going on through the instrumentality of the Insolvent law.

3. When do you consider those causes began to operate? In 1839, 1840, and 1841.

4. When did the capital of your Bank begin to be distributed in the colony? The Bank commenced business in 1836.

5. How was the capital brought into the colony? Partly in coin; and the rest was placed in the colony by Bills of Exchange drawn on London.

6. How did you employ that capital? In general Banking operations, such as discount exchanges, and so forth.

7. You take no mortgages, I believe? We take no mortgages; we are precluded by our charter from doing so.

8. What was the mode in which this capital was afterwards invested by those who obtained it from you? I can hardly tell; I think the greater portion, if not the whole of our capital, was employed in the commerce of the colony, but it is impossible to follow it out in all instances.

9. Was much employed in the purchase of land? I have no means of knowing.

10. Has your capital left the colony, and in what mode? Our capital is still in the colony.

11. Have you considered of any means by which the present difficulties of the colony may be relieved, and a recurrence of them be prevented? The only suggestion that I can offer for the relief of the present monetary distress, is the adoption of some measure for the resumption of immigration, which will render labour more abundant, and bring in its train the immigrant with capital, who will again become the purchaser of our surplus stock; and the practice of the strictest economy in reducing the cost of production of our staple articles of consumption and exportation. By these means those who are not burthened with an overwhelming amount of debt may recover themselves, and when those who are irretrievably involved have abandoned their property, allowing it to pass into other hands, and have again become useful members of society by applying their talents and industry to other pursuits, the colony may revert to a state of prosperity. The process, however, must be one of time, and cannot, in my opinion, be accelerated by any measures of a remedial character which can be adopted by the legislature.

12. Is the paper of settlers, of merchants, or of shopkeepers, preferred? The paper that comes before the Bank is judged of upon its own merits; but as a general rule, I should say that in our Bank that connected with the trade of the colony is preferred.

13. Why is that description of paper preferred? Because we are precluded by our charter from taking security upon real property; and we have the means, from our knowledge of the commerce of the place, of judging of the value of commercial paper, whilst we have not the same advantage as regards the paper of settlers.

14. By what class of the community has the Bank suffered the greatest loss? From the nature of the business transacted by our Bank, we have suffered most from paper connected with the commerce of the country—that being the description of paper of which we hold by far the largest quantity.

15. You have stated that you object to the paper of settlers because you could not take security on real property—are you not aware that your Bank can take real property under execution? Yes, I am aware of that.

16. Do you sometimes take security on personal property? We have only done so in one or two instances.

17. Can you explain to the Committee the nature of the currency of the colony? The currency of the colony, strictly speaking, consists, I apprehend, of bank notes and British gold, silver, add copper coins. These are, however, of a very limited character; and the bulk of the transfers of property in the colony is effected by bank cheques, promissory notes, and bills of exchange; but these seldom pass through more than two or three hands before they reach the banker, by whom they are never re-issued, and do not, therefore, I conceive, come within the strict meaning of the word currency. In the country districts there appears to be little or no circulating medium—the business carried on by the storekeeper being either a system of barter, or the amount of his sales is paid by his customer at the end of the quarter, by a bill at three months, which is usually discounted at one of the Banks.

18. There is very little gold and silver in circulation? Very little indeed.

19. Not sufficient to affect the circulation? I think the circulation principally consists of Bank Notes, Cheques, and Promissory Notes.

20. Which pass through very few hands before they come again to the Bank? Very few in this colony.

21. What is the extent of the currency? The circulation of Bank notes the 30th of June last, by the statement published by the Government, averaged in the quarter £170,011, of the amount that circulated in the shape of Bank Cheques and Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange it is impossible to form a correct estimate.

22. What did you mean by stating in a former answer, that the Government *exacted* a high rate of interest from the Banks? The Government deposits were bearing 2½ per cent. interest in the Banks, when in 1840, the deposits being then very large, the Government gave notice that they would require the same rates of interest on their deposits as were allowed to the public, viz., 7 per cent. on sums lodged, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal, and 4 per cent. on current account; the Banks had, of course, the option of returning the money; but in some cases it might have been inconvenient, in others an expectation might have been entertained, that it could be employed to advantage even at those high rates; in every instance it was retained.

23. Do you consider that the Banks were justified in allowing so high a rate of interest? They participated in the general delusion, and imagined, no doubt, that the money could be used to advantage; the result has proved an error in judgment.

24. Will you state what power the Banks possess of controlling the currency? The Banks in this colony have not the power, as in England, of forcing the notes into circulation: for if an issue beyond the legitimate wants of the trade were attempted, the excess of issue would find its way back in one week, and would have to be met by a payment of specie in the settlement with other Banks, which is made every Monday, on the principle of the "clearing house" in London; the circulation of Bank notes has gradually fallen off, since March, 1841, (the earliest return published under the Act of Council) when, it amounted to £228,802, and has kept pace, in that respect, with the decline in the retail trade of the colony; the circulation of Bank notes in this colony is governed entirely by the demand of its trade; it cannot be forced into excess by the Banker, and the fluctuations in it have not, I think, been greater than they would have been, had it been purely a metallic currency. I look upon the limited circulation of Bank notes, when compared with the amount of specie in the colony, as one of the healthiest features in the existing system of Banking: for it must be borne in mind, that the present monetary embarrassment is caused, in a great measure, by the amount due by the public to the Banks and other public companies, and not, as has been invariably the case, in such crises, in older countries, by the amount due by the Banks to the public; by far the large portion of the amount that is due to these companies has been invested in the Colony, and the Colony, therefore, has received value for the debt; a debt which, in many instances, will be cancelled by the insolvency of individuals, while the colony will continue to profit by the capital which has been invested in it. The position of the Banks, as regards the public, is also, I submit, very satisfactory, inasmuch as that whatever returns they may ultimately make of their paid up capital to their proprietors, they show, beyond a doubt, that they possess abundant means to meet their engagements to the public; in proof of this, I would refer to the last Quarterly Return published by the Government, by which it will be seen that the total liabilities of the Banks to the public amount to

to			£1,076,319
From which deduct coin in their coffers			380,066
		leaving..	£696,253
To be paid out of their assets	£2,718,507		
Less, coin	380,066		
	£2,338,441		
But of the deposits, amounting to £853,593, fully two-thirds form the current accounts of parties who are also discounters, and for which the banks hold a set-off in current bills; I therefore deduct two-thirds of the deposits from the liabilities			569,062
Leaving of liabilities			£127,191
To be met by assets..	£2,718,507		
Less coin (as above)	380,066		
and 2-thirds' deposits (as above)	569,062	949,128	1,769,379
Leaving a surplus of			£1,642,188

However depreciated the value of the assets may be, therefore, it is, I think, clear from the above statement, that they are fully equal to the payment of the debts of the Banks to the public.

25 Do you attribute the distress that existed at home in the years 1793, 1811, and 1826, to the mere failure of the Banks? The distresses in England were caused by over speculation, promoted by the over accommodation of the Banks, which was given in the shape of Bank paper, not representing in many instances, any actual capital.

26. But what I wish to know is, whether you attribute the enormous distress that prevailed, simply to the people holding notes which were not paid? I think to a very great extent it was aggravated by the fact of the Banks not paying their engagements; the debt of the Banks to the public here is, however, so small, that the public are perfectly secure; we have here a paid up capital, but in England, in many instances, there was no such paid up capital.

27. Do you not think it might be put in this way: At home, it was a loss of credit and confidence, extending to the Banks; here, it is a loss of confidence and credit extending to the community and not extending to the Banks? Yes.

28. Whatever may be the causes of the want of credit and confidence, it is that want which prevents purchases taking place? That and the want of means.

29. What do you think would be the effect of Government issuing Exchequer Bills here, as it did at home in 1826, upon property bearing interest, say 5 per cent.; by whom would they be purchased? If only a small amount were issued, they might find their way into the Banks; but they would not be of much service to those institutions, because they could not be immediately converted into money on an emergency, as Exchequer Bills could be in England. If the Banks could at any time take them to the Treasury, and obtain an advance on them, it would answer their purpose to hold them; but as a mere investment for money, they would not remunerate the Banks.

30. If these Bills were perfectly secure, if they were treated by the Government as money, what would be the effect upon credit, generally, of issuing them, say, to the extent of £200,000 or £300,000; would mortgagees exchange their mortgages for them. I should say, in the majority of instances, where the security is at all doubtful, the mortgagee would willingly exchange with the Government, his security, bearing 10 per cent. interest, for Government debentures bearing 5.

31. Are you of opinion that property will assume a medium value between the present price, and the price realised three or four years ago? I think the prices will gradually improve,

32. Then do you not think that any party who had the means, and was firmly persuaded that in the course of two or three years there would be a restoration of the market value, would be justified in issuing such Debentures or Exchequer Bills? If the party had money to lend, and wished to invest it, and if he were satisfied with the security, he would be justified in making that advance upon it.

33. That is, taking the same view that you do, that matters will be restored in two or three years? Taking that view I should have no hesitation in investing in that way, if I were desirous of making an investment in the Colony.

34. By Mr. Wentworth: How long is it since the colony ceased to be able to pay 10 per cent. out of its profits? I can hardly tell, I have been so short a time in the colony.

35. Do you think since you have been in the colony, it has been able to pay 10 per cent.? No, I do not.

36. Do you think it is able to pay 5 per cent. out of its profits? There are many persons who, in the present state of things, would be unable to pay 2 per cent.; but I believe that a person now bringing capital into the country, not burthened with an old debt, could fully afford, from the profits of industry, to pay 8 per cent.

37. But do you think that those persons whose bills are now in course of renewal, could afford to pay 10 per cent.? In many cases they cannot; and in those cases in which the debtors cannot fulfil their engagements, a reduction should be made, and a compromise entered into, the creditor taking whatever the debtor is fairly able to pay; but I do not think that that affords just ground for lowering the current value of money in new transactions; the rate of interest has lately been reduced from 10 to 8 per cent.

38. Could you say whether you did more business at eight or ten per cent.? I do not consider that a fair question, and decline to answer it.

39. With reference to parties who bought sheep two or three years ago at £1, do you think they could pay that interest? I think if they have not paid the purchase money, they are quite unable to pay the interest of that money now from the proceeds of sheep bought at that price,

40. If you take that view of the state of profits in the country, do you not think it would be a very consistent act of the Banks to forego interest altogether? I think not; but in every instance where there is a hopeless debt, the best compromise should be made that circumstances will admit of.

41. Then you think men, at the present prices, could afford to borrow at eight per cent., and make a living profit? I think they could.

42. By Mr. Hamilton: In answer to one of the questions, I understood you to say, that the present difficulties of the colony arose from its being deeply in debt? I think individuals are deeply indebted; but I do not consider that the colony has any debt beyond the trifling sum, about £25,000, for which debentures are still out.

43. Are you not aware that the Bank Returns show, that upwards of two millions have been employed in discounts, for which the colonists have been paying £200,000 interest? Yes.

44. Besides which, large sums have been lent on mortgage? Yes.

45. Do you not think if the old prices would not enable people to pay 2 per cent. we are now suffering from a state of debt? Yes.

46. Do you think that this state of things must exist in all young colonies? I think that in all young countries, but more especially in young colonies, there must be over-speculation, which will produce periods of great excitement, followed by those of corresponding depression, as has been, and is now the case in this Colony.

47. Then, I understand that we are suffering from the usual course of things, not from any extraordinary temptation, from money lenders, or from any extraordinary folly of our own? I think there may have been extraordinary temptation, and extraordinary folly on both sides; and if people have shown a want of proper precaution, they deserve to, and will, suffer for it.

48. I have generally understood from Bank Directors, that the interest of discounts must fall; what is your opinion upon that subject? The discount rate of interest is, I think, very likely to fall.

49. Are you aware that there is a great disproportion between the interest of money and the interest of industry—that the interest derived from money is greater than that from industry? If it is so, it will soon regulate itself; the history of the money market shows, that wherever there has been a disproportion between the profits of money and of industry, it has effected its own cure.

50. By Mr. Wentworth: In the history of the world, can any place be found where two millions have been taken up in discounts, by a population of one hundred and fifty thousand? That is an excess.

51. How is it then, that this excess of capital has not produced the consequence you say it is calculated to do? I do not consider that that capital is all at work in the discount market; a very large proportion of it is locked up in mortgages.

52. By Dr. Lang: Do you think this depreciation would have taken place at all if we had been precluded from borrowing? Certainly not to the same extent; but at the same time, a depreciation has taken place in the value of our products at Home, which would have caused a depreciation here in some degree, though not to the same extent.

53. By the Chairman: You conceive that things would have remained in the medium state to which you expect them to return? No, I do not mean to say that.

54. By Dr. Lang: My object is to ascertain whether the country would have experienced so violent a revulsion from a state of prosperity to a state of adversity if the inhabitants had been precluded from getting into debt? I do not think the colony would ever have attained such a height of prosperity, and therefore it never could have experienced such a revulsion.

55. By Mr. Wentworth: If there had been a law fixing the rate of interest at five per per cent., there would not have been so large an influx of British capital? Certainly not.

56. And there would not have been so large an influx of capitalists with the capital; they would go where their capital would realize the most? Yes.

57. By the Chairman: Do you think there ought to be artificial means employed to prevent persons from borrowing money? No, I think money should be allowed to find its fair value.

58. By Mr. Hamilton: Without any legislative interference what can alter the discount rate of interest? Competition for the employment of money. The want of employment for it at a higher rate will bring it down to a lower.

59. But when you admitted the disproportion between the profit of money and the profit of industry, you admitted a want of employment for capital at a high rate of interest? I merely said, if the disproportion existed it would adjust itself.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

John Cunningham Maclaren, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. By the Chairman: What is your situation, and how long have you occupied it? I am Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia, and have been ever since the Bank commenced, nearly five years ago.

2. To what causes do you attribute the present monetary embarrassment? The rapid increase of wealth during the convict labour system, together with the increase in the price of wool in 1833, led to an immense influx of money from England, which gave rise to wild speculations, particularly in land, and likewise engendered a reckless extravagance in expenditure throughout the community. The cessation of transportation, and the consequent diminution of Government expenditure; the immense abstraction of capital to pay for immigration; the fall in the value of wool—say fifty per cent. below its highest price; the increase in live stock, and consequent depreciation in the value of the same for consumption. The destruction of the crop for two years, through drought, combined with dear labour during the same period.

3. Do you attribute any part of the causes to the past or present operations of the Banks? They have been perhaps too liberal.

4. When? During the period of excessive speculation.

5. *From the time of your arrival to when?* I did not say from the time of our arrival. I said during the time of excessive speculation. The first serious check given to liberal discounts was when the Government withdrew the large amount they had on deposit in the Banks.

6. Will you explain what you mean by *being too liberal*? I think they have not been guarded enough in checking speculation.

7. In what way did this liberality show itself? In the large amount of bills that were discounted.

8. In what way did that tend to produce the present embarrassment? It made money plentiful.

9. Do you think making money plentiful led to speculation? It led to excessive speculation.

10. How did it make money plentiful; did it go out of the Bank or remain in it, or was it plentiful in consequence of people having power over it? The Government, at the time money became so plentiful (when it was brought out from England by Companies and private individuals), put up a large quantity of land for sale by auction; the proceeds were deposited by the Government in the Banks on interest; the Banks again lent it out, and it went to buy more land, and was again deposited; this went on until the immigration agents had to be paid, when the balance which had accumulated in favour of Government to the amount of £350,000 to £400,000, was withdrawn.

11. Then, when the Government called upon the Banks for this money to pay for the passage of bounty immigrants, the Banks were obliged to call on the public? In a great measure.

12. When did the demand by the Government upon the Banks become greater than the accommodation they were affording to the public? I do not understand this question.

13. When was it that your Bank began to discover that it had been too liberal; was it before the Government took all its balance out of your hands, or when you found you were without any balance? I do not wish to speak with reference to any one Bank in particular.

14. When did the Banks hold their hands in this career of excessive liberality? When the Government began to call upon them.

15. And then began the pressure that has brought us to the present state of things? Land was bought at that time, and speculation was carried to such an extent, that people not only invested their own capital, but borrowed money from others; they thus became indebted, and to pay their debts were obliged to sell their land,—all were sellers and none buyers.

16. When do you consider those causes began to operate? I think about 1841.

17. When did the capital of your Bank begin to be distributed in the colony? Immediately on our arrival, about five years ago.

18. How was it brought to the colony? Some part of it in specie, and some part by the issue and sale of bills on London.

19. How did you employ that capital? In the discount of bills.

20. Was that the mode in which you got your notes into circulation? Yes.

21. Can you form any judgment as to the mode in which that capital was afterwards invested by those who obtained it from you; was it chiefly invested in land? A great part of the capital of the colony was invested in land and stock. A great portion of the capital brought by individuals to this country in the shape of bills, was invested in land. I should however add that this was more particularly the case at Port Phillip.

22. What was the consequence of the mode adopted for the transmission of your capital? The consequence was that the mode adopted appeared to answer the purpose of all parties. The coin was introduced, if necessary, but whenever parties here took bills, the capital was then introduced at a less expense, and by serving the buyers of the bills as a means of paying their debts in England, it prevented so much coin from being exported to England.

23. Has your capital left the colony? No.

24. Have you considered of any means by which the present difficulties of the colony may be relieved, and a recurrence of them prevented? A recurrence, to the same extent, might be prevented by the Government withdrawing the money invested in land to be devoted to immigration purposes, at once from circulation.

25. That is to say, it should not be deposited in the Bank to repeat the operation that you have been describing? Just so.

26. You see no other mode of preventing a recurrence of these evils? I do not. I conceive that if the Government put up land for sale in that way, by withdrawing the proceeds from circulation, no more capital will be invested in land than the colony can spare. If the Government had withdrawn the money derived from former sales, they could, comparatively, have sold to a much less amount.

27. On what principle does your Bank afford accommodation? It is a principle of our Bank to confine its dealings to commercial transactions; but it has occasionally discounted paper for settlers. They are not, however, so punctual in meeting their bills as mercantile men.

28. By what class of the community has the Bank suffered the greatest loss, as far as your losses have gone at present—has it not been merchants and tradesmen that have occasioned the greatest loss to your Bank? As our business is almost confined to merchants and shopkeepers, we have of course suffered the greatest losses by these two classes.

29. We are told that it is provided by the Charter of the Bank of Australasia, that although it is not allowed to take security on land, it may on goods—have you ever taken such security? Not on goods; but we have, in a few instances, where the debt has been of a doubtful character, taken security on land by way of collateral security.

30. Is there any rule against it? There is no clause in our deed of settlement against it.

31. Do not you consider a great portion of the present distress to result from want of credit and confidence? Yes.

32. Do not you consider that the distress is to be mainly attributed to that? I attribute it greatly to want of confidence; but, in the present position of the colony, confidence cannot be expected to exist.

33. I presume that you do not think the fair value of sheep to be 1s. 9d., as sold at auction the other day? I know very little of the value of sheep; but I have heard that they yield much more than the sum mentioned by being boiled down.

34. Such a state of things, you think, results from the want of credit and confidence? In a great measure.

35. At the same time, I presume, you consider that the prices at the mania period were above the value of the sheep beyond what their profit would reasonably pay? The prices of 1840 were probably as much or more above the value than the present prices are below.

36. I presume, what you said with regard to sheep you apply to all property—all is much in the same position? There is a want of confidence and capital to purchase.

37. Do you not think any measure might be adopted that would restore confidence, and would have a tendency to relieve the distresses of the community? Certainly, if you restore confidence you go far to relieve the present depression.

38. Do you not think if property really has a higher value than what it at present fetches, at unreserved sale by auction, that there are good grounds for confidence, and for hoping that in the course of two or three years the selling price will be greater? When those parties who are irretrievably indebted have passed through the Insolvent Court, or got free of their debts by some other means, I will then expect a restoration of confidence; but until this takes place, a depreciation in the value of all the property in the colony must be expected.

39. Then do you not think in two or three years, we shall be in a more natural state, as regards prices, than we are now? I think there is ground for such an opinion.

40. You think a person might, who had confidence and could get security on property, look forward to that security being realizable at higher prices than it is at present fetching? Yes.

41. Do you not think that some measure, on the part of the Government, might be adopted, supposing it to be one which the Government could do with safety, which would have a tendency to restore confidence, and to relieve the distress of any of these parties—if it gave them time to realize their property, and to wait for those higher prices that you speak of? I do not expect to see higher prices until things find their level, that is to say until many persons, who are now indebted, give way; because the market is glutted with stock, and land, and every other description of property, by the insolvency of these parties.

42. Do you not think it desirable to prevent the insolvency of those who have plenty of property? Of course, if it can be prevented.

43. And do you not think it desirable that they should be enabled by any means—by the restoration of confidence, or some other means, to keep their property out of the market for the present? If you can devise any means.

44. Their property will realize a greater price two or three years hence, than it does now? Yes.

45. Do you not think that that measure which relieved the Government when it issued its debentures might have the same effect with regard to the community—the Government were enabled to pay off its debt to the ship owners by having it spread over two or three years, do you not think the community, at least, those persons who have property, would be enabled to meet their liabilities if they could postpone their sales for two or three years, instead of forcing their property into the market at once? I do not think you could get people to take debentures.

46. Did not the ship owners take them? They were obliged to take them.

47. Were they not able to realise these debentures—did not you purchase some yourselves? Yes, we purchased some from Government.

48 At what rate? At 98.

49. Were you not then getting 10 per cent. interest for your money? Yes.

50. Then you bought them pretty well—at par? Yes we bought a very small amount—it was done to assist the Government.

51. Do you think that if there were such debentures now to be had, they would be available to the parties who held them, in the same way that the debentures which the ship owners had were available to them? I do not; the Banks might accept them in exchange for Bills they held of a doubtful character; but would not give coin for them at par.

52. By Mr. Wentworth: What would debentures of this colony, made payable in London, and bearing 5 per cent., fetch in London? If the interest was made payable in London, and the principal redeemable there, and if guaranteed by the Home Government—[Mr. Wentworth: No doubt—but I speak without reference to the guarantee of the Home Government.] I doubt whether they would be available at all, in London, without such a guarantee.

53. By the Chairman: Do you think such an instrument would carry confidence with it in the colony? I do not know who would take such an instrument; the Banks might take it as better security than some of the paper they hold.

54. Have you not got a large amount of deposits in your Bank for which you are paying something less than 5 per cent? Yes, we have some for which we are paying 3 per cent., that is on current accounts.

55. But you have some deposited more permanently, what do you pay on that? 5 per cent.

56. What is the amount of that? It is comparatively a small amount; I should say about £20,000 at three months' notice.

57. I presume that persons so depositing money do so with a view to wait until they can have more confidence in parties to whom they would be willing to lend, or till they have an opportunity of investing it in purchases themselves? I presume so.

58. Do you not think such parties would be willing to take Government debentures as securities, payable when Government chooses, and bearing interest at 5 per cent.? I think they would prefer lodging their money in the Banks, to receiving 5 per cent. on Government debentures.

59. Then do I gather from you that you do not see that any instrument in the nature of an Exchequer Bill, here, would have circulation or credit at all? To the extent I have said, they might be taken by the Banks for any doubtful bills they might hold.

60. What amount of Government security do you think you could take at 5 per cent.? I cannot say.

61. In point of fact you cannot say whether these debendure would be taken or not? I do not think they would be taken generally; in some instances they might.

62. You do not think a number of Exchequer Bills, of low denomination, would interfere with the business of your bank? I do not think they would interfere with the circulation of the Bank with which I am connected in the least.

63. Do you know of what the currency of the Colony consists? Specie and Bank notes.

64. By Mr. Hamilton: Have the Banks the power of refusing to answer the cheques of their creditors, and their own notes in coin? It is assumed by the Banks that they are not obliged to give gold for their notes, but they are bound to pay in gold or silver, at their option; I have been told there is a Colonial Act that protects the Banks; but I do not know whether that is the case.

65. By the Chairman: The currency of the Colony, you say, consists of Bank notes? Yes, and silver to a small amount.

66. Gold is not practically in circulation? No.

67. Do you know what was the extent of the circulation before the Bank Returns began to be made? No, I do not, I have no means of knowing.

68. Can you say whether your own circulation of notes has increased, or diminished, since your arrival? It has been gradually increasing.

69. I suppose the effect of every discount is to get out more of your notes into permanent circulation? It may, or may not have that effect.

70. But, in fact, is not the result of your putting notes into circulation, that some remain out, although a large number may come in? While a bank is in active operation, some of its notes must always be in circulation, and the extent of the circulation must be in proportion to the business of the bank.

71. Does not the increase in your circulation bear some proportion to the liberality of your discounts; in point of fact, when you were discounting more liberally than you are now, had you not more notes in circulation? The circulation of a Bank will be in proportion to its operations generally; it does not depend upon the discounts alone—our circulation has increased, of late, while our discounts have fallen off.

72. Then your notes get into circulation by cheques being drawn upon the Bank by its customers? Yes, against a balance which has risen from discounts, or cash paid in by the customers.

73. What power have the Banks to control the circulation? If the Banks stop discounting, it certainly must curtail the circulation.

74. It must curtail the amount of notes in circulation? Yes.

75. By Mr. Wentworth: You have given an enumeration of the causes of distress, do you not think that the rate of interest, which has been received by the Bank, and by money-lenders, is one of the causes? Certainly, the payment of interest by parties who could not afford it, has been the means of aggravating their distress. They would no doubt, have been better off if the money had been lent them for nothing.

76. Do you think the profits of the country have ever enabled persons to pay 10 per cent. for money? Judging from the results at present it would appear not.

77. Have you any means of forming an opinion with respect to the general profits of the country—do you think the profits derived from the farming, agricultural, or general departments of industry, have ever been such as to enable borrowers of money to pay 10 per cent. interest? From what I hear, I apprehend that the ordinary profits of farming pursuits did not justify parties to borrow at such a rate of interest.

78. Do you think shipowners have been able to pay ten per cent. out of their profits? I am so unacquainted with their profits that I cannot say.

79. Do you think the profits of tradesmen have been sufficient to enable them to pay that rate of interest? I have been inclined to think so.

80. Do you think the profits derived by merchants would enable them? I was led to believe they were.

81. Such being your opinion, how is it that you have so many doubtful bills in your Bank? I did not say we had many.

82. But as the pursuits of these two classes have been so profitable, and as the greater portion of the bills discounted in your Bank are the bills of these classes, are we not to infer that it is so; did you not say you would like to get debentures for them? I said for any we might have of a doubtful character.

83. What is the total amount of the discounts of your Bank? Up to the 30th of June, the average amount was £465,723 in this colony.

84. Among those bills can you give any idea of the proportion that were renewed bills? I cannot.

85. Can you tell how long the longest of these bills has run? I cannot tell.

86. Do you think any of these bills represent the land bought from the Crown two or three years ago? I think not.

87. You think you have cleared out all these land bills? It is impossible to say for certain, but I think so.

88. If you have, I suppose you know that they have assumed some other shape; perhaps they might have been turned into a mortgage to be left in the hands of the Trust Company, or some obliging individual who has lent the farmer money to pay your bills? I cannot say, but in some instances it may be so.

89. Have you any particular means of knowing what have been the rates of profits in town? I have not.

90. Do you not think that the Insolvent list forms a strong presumption against the opinion that the rate of profits has been such as to allow parties to give 10 per cent for money? I do not think those parties have gone through the Insolvent Court in consequence of the rate of interest, but in consequence of the losses they have sustained, and the depreciation in the value of property.

91. Can you, in round numbers, tell how far the capital originally invested in your Bank has been paid by discounts, and other profits that have been made—how much of that capital have you actually realised? You will see from the Returns for the last two years that our dividends have been 10 per cent. per annum.

92. By the Chairman: What do you deem to be the proximate cause of the present want of confidence, since I understand you look forward to better prices being realised for property in two or three years, what do you consider the proximate cause of the present depreciation? The wild speculations that prevailed some time ago, caused property to rise to an excessive price, and when the pressure came, a large portion of the community being very much indebted, threw their property into the market to meet their debts—all became sellers, and there were no purchasers.

93. You do not consider that land is really of less intrinsic value now than it was two years ago? Certainly not.

94. You think, then, that property is now fetching below its value, from the fact of there being no purchasers? Yes.

95. By Mr. Wentworth: Do you not think if the Banks had been more liberal—if you, instead of curtailing your discounts, had expanded them—and the other Banks had done the same, they would, in some measure, have resuscitated the colony? We do not lend money on mortgage—it is the interest of the Banks to benefit the colony in every way they can, as the stoppage of business must decrease their profits.

96. By Mr. Hamilton: With reference to the principle of discounting bills in your Bank, have you any preference to new paper over old—do you contemplate renewals when you discount? No; if we contemplated that, we would not take the bills.

97. Though the interest of money lent is not less on renewed bills than on new bills, does not the large proportion of renewals indicate a failure of the purpose for which the money was lent? It does.

98. What is the amount of your paid up capital? £780,000.

99. What proportion of this capital have you now in coin in this colony? According to the published statement, the average amount, up to the 30th June, was £126,677 10s. 3d.

100. How did the remainder of the capital which was brought into this colony, get into circulation? By discounts.

101. What did you get in exchange for capital? Bills.

102. It follows from that, that in exchange for the capital you brought into the colony, you have only colonial obligations? Yes.

103. How was the capital virtually introduced—was it not by the importation of English goods into the market? Possibly, to some small extent.

104. Does not that money ultimately go into the hands of the English merchants? Yes.

105. And does not he receive it in return for goods? He does.

106. Do you think there was no excess of importation, in consequence of this capital? Of course the increase of capital caused an increase of business in every direction.

107. Do you think, but for the accommodation which English Banks gave to the colony, there would have been any means of purchasing the amount of land which was purchased from Government—that there was £800,000 to be got independently of English capital? Without English capital I do not think there could have been such purchases made; but I cannot confine it to English Banks, because a very large amount was brought out by private individuals.

108. Is it not colonial capital which has brought out the immense number of immigrants who have come out during the last four or five years. The immigrants were introduced at the expense of the colony.

109. It was English capital, but borrowed by the colonists? When the charges for immigration were paid for, the capital was in the hands of the colonial Government.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WINE, TEA, RAISINS, AND BOTTLED FRUITS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Eighteen dozen superior Sherry wine
Four boxes black tea in 28lbs.
Four boxes raisins 25lbs. each
Two drums figs
Thirty cases bottled fruits, three dozen each
Terms, Cash. 6797

ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF BROUGHTON, KIAMA, AND MUDGEE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY next, the 10th day of November, 1843, at twelve o'clock precisely,
Without the slightest reserve,
Building and Garden Allotments, situate in the Township of Broughton, distant about three miles from Sydney.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, of Section No. 2, between the properties of Mr. Duncan Campbell and W. H. Mackenzie, Esq.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, and 11, of section No. 3, bounded by Perry, Glover, and Mary streets.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 8, 9, and 10, of section No. 4, bounded by Frederick, Perry, Mary, and Church streets.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 6. and 7, of section No. 8, bounded by Frederick, Church, and Wharf streets.
Allotments Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of section No. 7, bounded by Glover and Church streets, and the properties of S. A. Perry, and Ryan Brenan, Esqrs.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20, of section No. 6, bounded by Church, Mary, and Glover streets.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 7, and 8, of section No. 5, bounded by Church, Mary, and Frederick streets.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of section No. 9. No. 5 is bounded by the waters of Long Cove; and Nos. 1 and 2 by Frederick and Church streets.
ALSO,
Five Allotments in the Government township of
KIAMA.
AND
Two Allotments in the Township of
MUDGEE,
In Church and Market streets.
N. B.—Plans of the above valuable properties on view at the office of the Auctioneer.
Terms and conditions at time of sale. 6253

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Hayward, Pitt street, next door to John Hosking, Esq., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Household Furniture, consisting of—chairs, tables, couches, frames and cushions, stools, sideboards, card tables, pictures, ink-stands, billiard balls fenders and irons, window blinds, cruet-stands, tea-trays, china and glass, four-post bedsteads, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, curtains, blankets, sheets, gardening implements, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A very fine Billiard Table, Rack and Balls complete. 6296

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by Auction, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at the City Mart, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely:—
400 Loaves, English loaf sugar
150 pine apple cheeses
150 boxes black tea
30 bags nuts
300 pairs moleskin trousers
200 dozen port wine
25 dozen American chairs
20 rolls stair carpeting
40000 Manilla cigars
30 dozen regatta shirts
100 dozen pickles, 100 dozen mustard
20 kegs hogs lard
20 hogsheads Taylor's porter
100 bags rice
10 bags walnuts
15 kegs butter
20 cases gin, duty paid
50 tins white lead
100 kegs paints of colours
1 trunk sash tools.
Terms at sale. 6174

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUNDRIES.

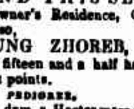
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MESSRS. W. TUCKER AND CO., BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, T. W. SMART, AND HUTCHINSON BELL, ESQS.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Stores of the abovenamed Messrs. W. Tucker and Co., (nearly opposite the Union Bank, Pitt-street,) on THURSDAY MORNING next, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, without any reserve, a very large variety of goods, comprising:—
Wines, in wood and bottle
Allsopp's Ale, in barrel
Hysonskin tea, mustard, and semolina
Black oil
Corks, Wax, and Wafers
Woolpacks
Five hundred dozen empty bottles
Quantity of building materials
Beer engines, spirit pumps, funnels, weights and scales, hay cutter, copper boilers, painted spirit butts and cocks, a lot of wire, ullaged casks of wine, spirit measures, winch and chain pulleys, empty casks, &c. &c.
Office furniture, consisting of desk, stools, chairs, tables, maps, two iron safes, copying machine, book-cases, two iron bedsteads, &c., &c.
ALSO,
One filly
One colt
One horse
Gig and harness
Two drays and harness
One water cart
Besides many other articles two numerous to particularise.
Terms Cash

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES OF NEW BOOKS, JUST LANDED,

Ex PALESTINE.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY have received instructions to sell by Auction, without the least reserve, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on THURSDAY EVENING 9th instant, at Seven o'clock precisely, about One Thousand Volumes of Books, among which may be enumerated the following Works:—
Roscoe's Novels
Waverley ditto
Swift's Works
Smollett's ditto
Fielding's ditto
Roby's Tour
Shakspere's Works
Beattie's ditto
Chapman's ditto
Falconer's ditto
Spectator
Sterne's Works
Sporting Sketches
Land and Sea Tales
Tough Yarns
Tints of Talent
Waverley Anecdotes
Whitehead's Robbers
Wilson's Notes Abroad
Batty's Rhine, Germany, &c.
Byron's Works
Caulfield's Characters
D'Abrantes' Napoleon
Pope, Burns, and Goldsmith
Scott's Travels
Hall's South America
Arabian Nights
Book of Crests and Mottos
Bunyan
Don Quixote
Campbell's Glencoe
Irving's Prairies and India
Variety of Voyages and Travels
Johnson's Dictionary
Barrow's ditto
Walker's ditto
Murray's Grammar
Ready Reckoner
Dilworth's Spelling Book
Markam's ditto
Mavor's ditto
With a great variety of instructive and amusing Works, particulars of which will appear in a Catalogue. Terms, cash. 6129



BATHURST.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at the Owner's Residence, Coach and Horses Inn, Kelso,
YOUNG ZHOREB,
Three years old, fifteen and a half hands high, iron-grey—black points.
PEDIGREE.
Sire, Zhoreb; dam, a Hector mare; by Steeltrap; grandsire, Old Emigrant; grandam, Gohanna, imported by Captain Macarthur.

TERMS.	£	s.	d.
Single mare	2	5	0
Two or more, each........	2	0	

Groomage included.
Young Zhoreb will travel ten miles round Bathurst, if required.
All payments to be made on or before the 1st January, 1844. JAMES HOWARD.
Kelso, September 23 4482

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE "SEAGRAVE"

WILL stand during the ensuing Season at James Glennie's, Esq., Dulwich, Falbrook

TERMS:	£	s.	
Single mare............	3	10	
Two mares	3	0	each.
Three or more........	2	10	each.

Seagrave was got by Old Seagrave, his dam half-sister to Tawny by Sir Peter, her dam Jemima by Satellite out of Waxy's dam Herod.
Seagrave is a dark brown, without white, and stands fifteen hands two inches, with bone and substance to carry fourteen stone to hounds. Of his stock in England, eleven have proved winners of trotting matches, and several winners of plates. His foals of last year may be seen at Belford, on application to the undersigned.
1814 R. B. DAWSON.

EXETER FARM, BRAIDWOOD.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at the above-named Farm, the thorough-bred horse
EADIPUS,
Four years old, fifteen hands three inches high, dark bay and black points.
PEDIGREE:
By the imported horse Eadipus, dam Fairy,—the best bred horse in the colony.
TERMS:
Three Guineas each mare,—no groomage. Good paddocks, well supplied with water, for the use of mares left with the horse, but no responsibility incurred. All payments to be made on or before the 1st January, 1844, at which time all mares must be removed.
Early application must be made for the services of this horse, as he is limited to twenty mares.
6162 ANDREW BADGERY.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP, *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, November* 8, 1843.